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INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928

NUMBER 22

Thorp Invented Ring Spinning

Draper followed with the development and introduction of the Sawyer and Rabbeth High Speed Spindles and Double Flange Rings—developments that enabled Ring Spinning to displace Mules for the larger part of American Spinning.

Draper Centrifugal Clutch Spindles and Mirror Spinning Rings are still the Standard in the industry.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



Specify Horsepower and Timken Bearings

Assure yourself of the very latest power improvement—the *thrust-radial* electric motor, made possible by Timken Bearings, with their exclusive combination of Timken tapered construction, Timken *POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS*, and Timken-made electric steel.

These are the anti-friction motors which require not a thought about thrust. These are the anti-friction motors that can be applied interchangeably to floor, wall or ceiling positions; to belt, chain, rope, gear or direct drives of any kind. These are the anti-friction motors of higher bearing capacity, but with shorter, more rigid shafts; smaller housings; simpler mountings; better ventilation, and closest lubrication seal.

Endurance, freedom from attention, and economy never before known in electric motors are being recorded by thousands of Timken-equipped motors. They reduce the motor maintenance problem to a mere matter of renewing the lubricant just a few times yearly!

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
C A N T O N , O H I O

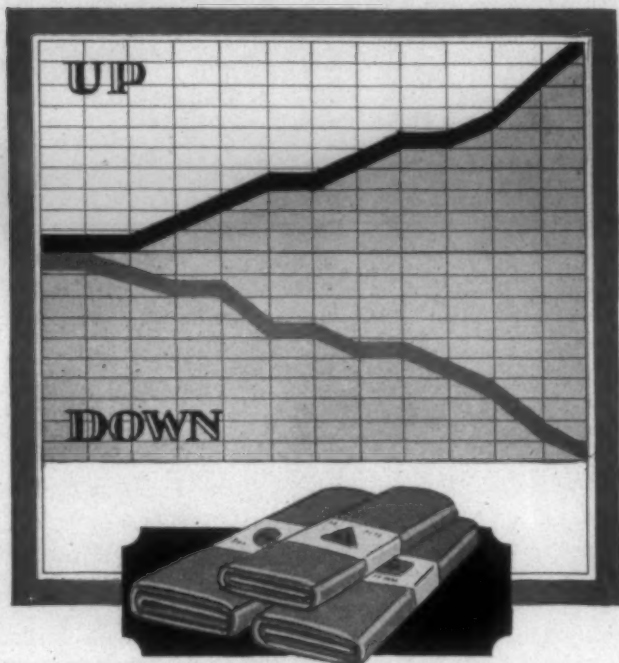
TIMKENS SWEEP ON

Full thrust-radial capacity makes Timkens the most effective anti-friction bearings in any equipment. In the finest machine tools, in brutally-worked oil-field and steel mill machinery, in every industrial application, Timkens sweep on.



TIMKEN
Tapered
ROLLER BEARINGS

Are Your Unit Costs Going UP or DOWN ??



*It May Pay
to Check Up
on Equipment*

INVESTIGATION by
WHITIN engineers is at
your disposal—without
obligation. Let a
WHITIN man check
up. His sole job is to
suggest means of more
profitable operation.
Write for particulars.

IN unit costs lies the key
to successful operation. It
is what machinery will do,
not what it costs that de-
termines when new equip-
ment is needed.

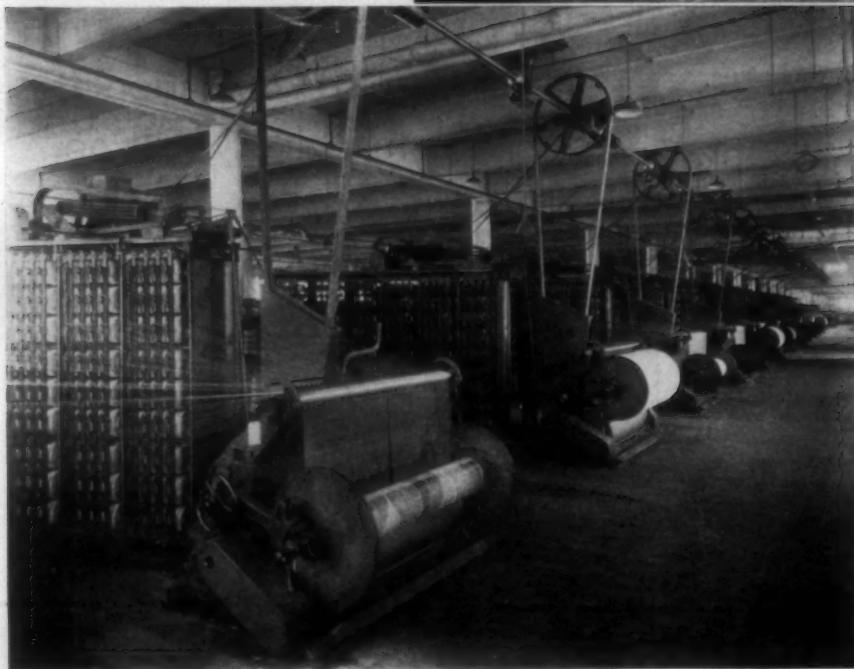
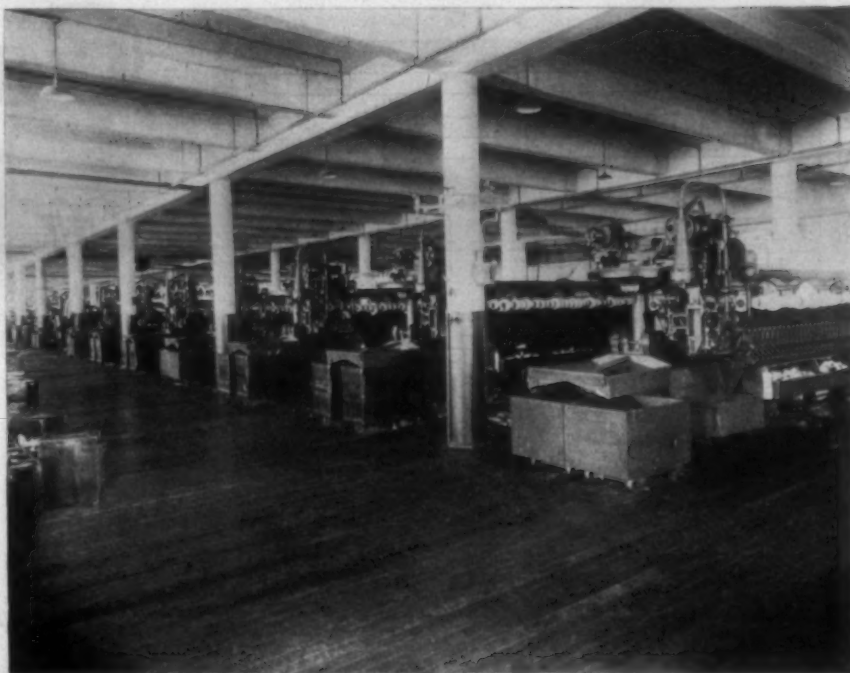
WITH only nine orders
for 10 mills, management
problems are acute. Inves-
tigation often shows that
obsolete equipment actual-
ly eats up current profits.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

"NAUMKEAG"

THE Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Mass., has found a way to improve its product and decrease costs. This mill last year turned out over thirty-four million yards of Pequot sheeting. One of New England's outstanding plants, it has one hundred and sixty-five thousand spindles and four thousand looms.



THE Barber-Colman modern method of automatic spooling and high-speed warping may be the means of helping you to save time and money in a way similar to this mill.

May we consider your problem?

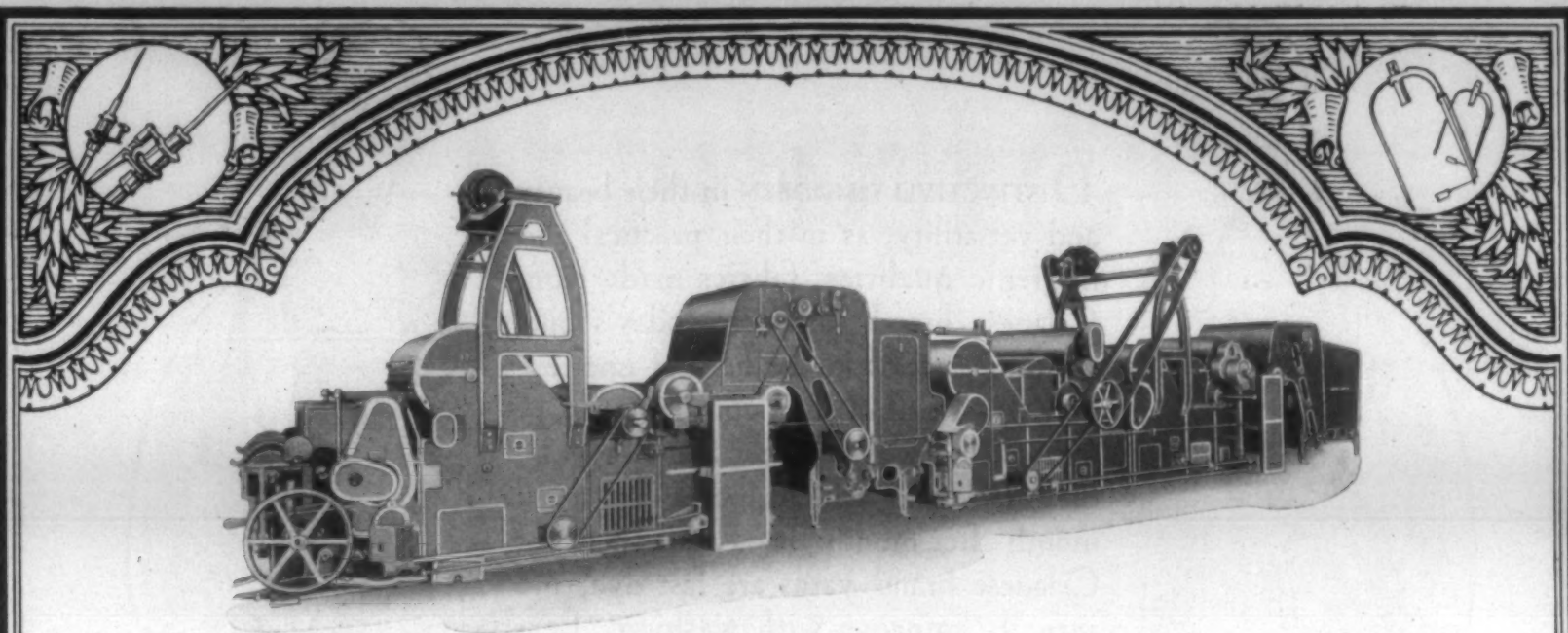
THE photographs reproduced here show "Naumkeag's" fine installation of 13 Automatic Spoolers and 12 High-Speed Warpers.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT
ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.



SACO-LOWELL ONE-PROCESS PICKER

(with Synchronized Control)

*Now Operating Extensively in both
Northern and Southern Mills*

ANOTHER triumph for Saco-Lowell engineers. This one-process Lapper, designed especially for American mills, has been successful beyond the hope and expectations of its designers. It is a totally new Lapper and has been thoroughly tried out under practical mill conditions.

Its first and foremost advantage, the saving of labor, has been proven beyond a doubt. There is no handling of the cotton from the time it is fed to the Bale Breaker until the lap is removed from

the calender ready for the Card-Room. Its efficiency is unexcelled.

On every installation, both North and South, our One-Process Picker with synchronized control, has given better results than were being obtained on the two or three process system, as regards cleaning, appearance of lap, and evenness yard for yard, and lap for lap.

Facts, figures, specifications, and organizations of Saco-Lowell one-process Picking in successful mills are now available. May we place them in your hands? Call on any Saco-Lowell representative.

The July issue of the Saco-Lowell "Bulletin" carries full details of the performance of these machines. Look for them in your copy.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA



DISTINCTIVELY MODERN in their beauty and versatility, as in their practical and hygienic qualities, fabrics made from Celanese brand yarns are today's outstanding success in the field of fine textiles. ♪ In all of their constructions... knitted and woven, sheer and heavy... they *sell*, and sell at increasing speed month after month. ♪ Fabrics made of Celanese brand yarns are fast dye, and actually improve with washing. Perspiration cannot harm them. They never shrink nor stretch. They are cozy in all weathers. They are wonderfully durable.



CELANESE

REG. U.S. BRAND PAT. OFF.

YARNS

Absolutely regular, extremely elastic, Celanese brand yarns permit more loom production because of less loom stoppage. They are available in deniers from 45 to 300 and upward, delivered either on 5", 6", or 7" cops, or in skeins, or on cones, or sized in skeins, or dyed in skeins, or sized warps either on client's beams or on our paper shells. The services of our weaving, knitting, dyeing and sizing experts are at your free disposal.

CELANESE

Celanese Corporation of America, 15 East 26th Street, New York

1046 Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia

1116 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

38 Chauncy Street, Boston

166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Works at AMCELLE (near Cumberland) Maryland

CELANESE is the registered trademark, in the United States, of the Celanese Corporation of America, to designate its brands of yarns, fabrics, garments, etc.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911. AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

NUMBER 22

Typhoid	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Infantile Paralysis	Malaria
0	3—lost none	2—lost none	0	0
Measles	Tuberculosis	Smallpox.		
0	3—lost one	0		

Movement Away From Staple Fabrics Noted in Textiles

WE are more or less frequently asked to explain why we have established in this section a plant with such diversified and complete facilities for the converting and dyeing of cotton and rayon yarns. In the few weeks since we commenced operations, we believe that our faith in the possibilities for rendering an important service to the mills and aiding in the textile development of the Piedmont section has been more than justified.

After a most careful investigation a year ago, following an intimate acquaintance with conditions and mill activities in the South and North extending over a period of more than ten years, it was our conclusion that in the territory surrounding Charlotte within a radius of 50 or 100 miles we would eventually see the establishment of many mills making colored and so-called fancy fabrics, in addition to the many already manufacturing this class of goods, and here our services would be needed.

In fact, it is the substantial volume of such fabrics already being made which provides the nucleus for the increasing number of skilled operatives needed to take care of the expansion, and this encouragement for new plants to locate in this region is just one more feature added to the fortunate ones of climatic conditions which are ideal, favorable taxes, economical fuel and power, low building costs, an ample supply of native born white labor, and the co-operation and enthusiastic support of the community business organizations.

Factor of Time.

To those engaged in textile manufacturing, it is highly important that the principal markets in New York City may be reached by an overnight journey, which makes it possible to spend a day at the mill or in the sales offices without the loss of valuable daytime hours, traveling back and forth. This also effects mail, express, and freight service, and is particularly vital in the merchandising of fancy and novelty fabrics, where quick deliveries and service are essential to successful operations. This advantage in transportation facilities applies to the greater portion of the Piedmont section, and cannot be overlooked in outlining the basis for the possibilities which we believe are here.

During the past few years, three striking phases of development have been taking place within the textile industry. The changes referred to are not peculiar to any one section of the country, but certainly these facts are something with which textile interests in the Piedmont section of the South are familiar.

First has been the tendency to change the production of mills from staples to fancies and novelties, create original and unique fabrics which would have selling points other than price, and to diversify as much as possible in order to avoid seasonal depressions.

By Edwin F. James, President Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company, Mount Holly, N. C., in Charlotte Observer.

Second has been the vast extension in the use of dyed yarns and fabrics to satisfy the demand for bright and colorful effects in all lines of wearing apparel, as well as household furnishings and decoration. Rare indeed is the sombre and drab costume or decorative scheme which a generation or two ago was associated with refinement and correct social decorum.

Third is the remarkable effect upon fabric manufacturing resulting from the perfection and adaptation of the chemical fibers for which the generally accepted name of rayon has been applied. Called artificial silk at first, and having a world consumption far below that of silk for many years since its invention, the use of rayon has within the past few years grown by tremendous leaps and bounds until the yearly consumption is more than twice that of pure silk, and the question is frequently asked to what extent this man-made yarn is going to supplant wool, silk and cotton.

While each of the three types of development mentioned have distinctive features, all are closely related and interlocked, and the resulting picture is one of extreme interest and intriguing stimulus to the textile personnel. Never has there been a greater premium on creative genius nor such substantial rewards for original ideas and the energy and ability to turn them to substantial advantage.

The rapidly and constantly changing styles in fabrics of all kinds are partly caused by demand on the part of the public, the competitive activities within the textile industry, and the increased facilities for diversification provided by the use of dyed yarns and of rayon. In the Piedmont section of the South this movement away from the staple fabric has been far reaching and impressive. Beautiful figures draperies and bedspreads are being woven where only cotton table damask was made before. Attractive combinations of silk, wool, rayon and cotton are being knitted into colorful hosiery where before were made the plainest colors with but little thought to making them attractive to the prospective purchaser. Broadcloth and fancy shirtings of great durability and attractive design, decorated with bleached or dyed rayon and cotton have replaced staples woven largely for printed cloth and sold by the mills in the grey state. Gingham and cotton dress goods have been replaced by every conceivable type of fabric, designed in many cases as much to make them attractive to the eye as for their wearing qualities, until one wonders whether the volume production of good substantial old fashioned gingham and similar goods will ever be seen in the American textile industry again.

It will be noticed also that the

concerns which are either moving to the Piedmont section from other parts of the country, or are being organized here, consist almost entirely of mills using dyed or natural rayon, dyed cotton yarns, twists of silk, cotton, rayon and other yarns, and are manufacturing fabrics far different from the production of our mills a few years ago.

All of these mills, the old and the new, are influenced in their activities and the degree of their success, by the uncertainty of what tomorrow will bring in the way of changes in style by fickle Dame Fashion, and there is a distinct desire on the part of the mills to avoid the purchase of equipment or build up a personnel today which the altered demand of the trade may render useless, obsolete, or partially inactive tomorrow. This condition has to some extent prevailed for many years in the textile centers of New England, New York and Philadelphia. The result has been the development of a class of specialists in the preparation of yarns for the knitting and weaving mills, relieving the latter of the responsibility and burden of this important feature of their activities, and permitting the manufacturer of colored and fancy fabrics to concentrate entirely upon his problems of weaving and knitting.

The mills in the Piedmont section which have already been affected by the increased use of dyed cotton yarns and rayon natural and dyed, recognize the need for a similar service in their immediate vicinity. The mills moving South, or putting capital into Southern branches, already know the advantage of these facilities and demand them. And what is of decided importance to the commercial interests of the region is the fact that the establishment here of the superior yarn dyeing and converting facilities to which they have been accustomed will prompt more textile specialty and fancy goods concerns to locate in the Piedmont section than any other one thing. A feature of this type of mill is that the intricacies of its equipment and fabrics call for a class of help of more than average intelligence and they offer unusual opportunities for profitable employment, which are a benefit to any community.

New Plant at Mount Holly.

It was to fill the present demand and to anticipate the textile progress with which the Piedmont section is certain to be favored that there has been established at Mount Holly, Gaston county, North Carolina, the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company, with a plant to serve the textile industry in the dyeing and converting of its cotton and rayon yarns.

Installed in a new and modern building of daylight construction carefully planned to make it ideal for the purpose, with approximately 30,000 square feet on one floor, is

every type of modern equipment for this class of work, providing as complete, flexible and diversified service as any similar plant in the United States, and the only one in the South which is so entirely complete.

It is interesting to note that this is the only commission dye house in the country which can dye cotton yarn in every practical form, including skeins, chain warps, ball warps, beams and packages. It is of local interest to know that the entire beam and package dyeing and drying machinery, and considerable of the equipment for handling chain and ball warp dyeing was manufactured by two concerns located within a few miles of Mount Holly.

The dyeing facilities include two of the most practical types of modern equipment for dyeing rayon yarn in skeins, together with the necessary drying apparatus and supplementary machinery.

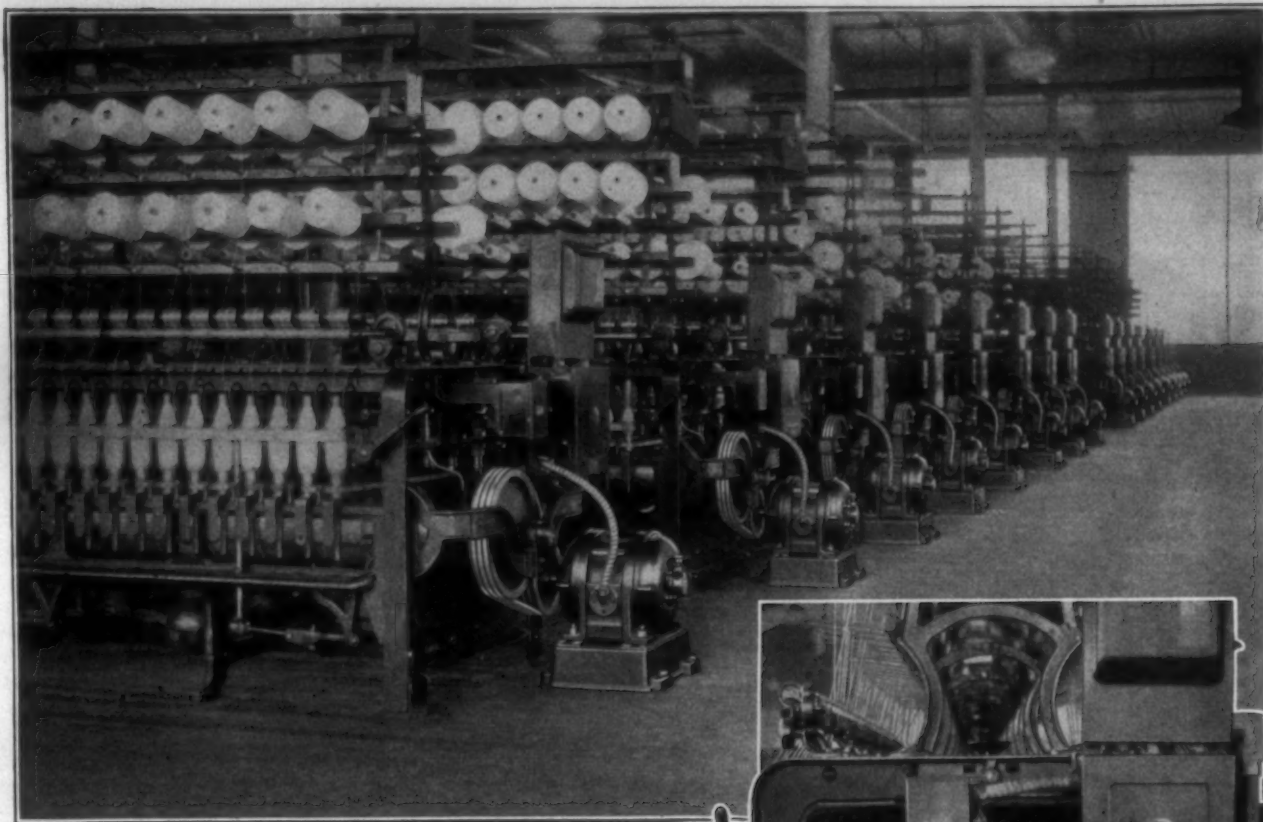
When rayon yarn first became an important item in textile work, the delicacy of its fibres and its weakness when wet, as well as its more or less lack of chemical uniformity, caused great difficulty when dyeing it in skeins. Furthermore, it has the greatest possible affinity for dyestuff, making it a decided problem to select dyestuff which would not color the yarn too quickly and do so evenly. Great improvements by the manufacturers of both rayon and dyestuff have changed this situation, until an organization with the proper background of experience and training in the handling of rayon dyeing can now turn out work of the highest order.

Cotton skeins are dyed in hand tubs made completely of Monel metal and in large Monel lined machines constructed for the purpose. Cotton ball and chain warps are dyed either in rope form in Monel lined chain warp dyeing machines, or the yarn is transferred to large Monel perforated beams for dyeing and then backwound to the customer's section beams after dyeing. Cotton yarn dyed in rope form can be transferred to section beams if the customer has no facilities for handling long chain beaming. Yarn received on section beams is transferred to the dyeing beam to be dyed and put back on section beams after dyeing. Yarn dyed on perforated tubes or on springs can afterwards be wound on paper tubes or cones ready for warping or knitting.

The nucleus of the organization in the dyehouse of the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company consists of men with years of experience in the dyeing of cotton and rayon yarn and the quality of work turned out has met with the distinct approval of the trade.

The rayon converting department is the only one of its kind in the South and one of the most modern and complete in the United States. Rayon yarn, single and ply, natural and dyed, sized or unsized, in any denier and quality, is supplied to the mills in any form or package

(Continued on Page 32)



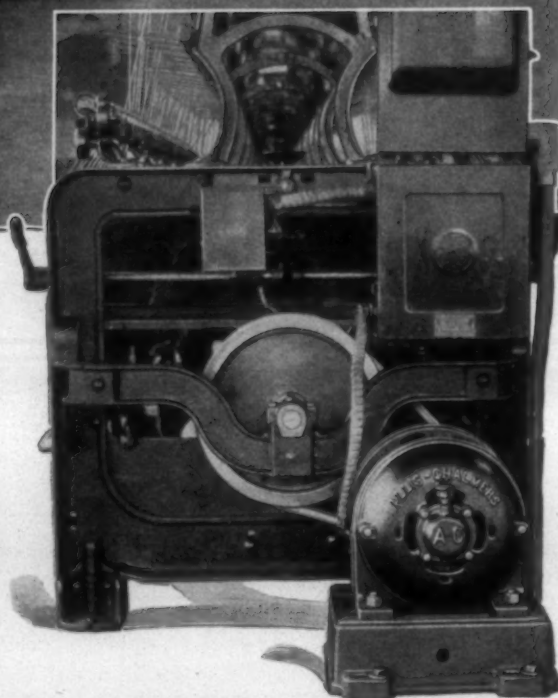
More Production— with lower first cost

AN installation of Allis-Chalmers motors and Texrope drives, as shown here, on your spinning frames or twisters will give you maximum production, with a minimum initial cost for individual drives, and a low maintenance cost.

Clean, easy on frame bearings, takes up but a little more space than the frame itself with its outboard bearing bracket, flywheel effect that provides a more gradual deceleration, and practically eliminates kinks on your cord twisters.

Won't you write our nearest office and give us an opportunity to send a representative to study your requirements and make recommendations that may assist you in improving your operating conditions.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Allis-Chalmers Motors and
Texrope Drives operating
twisters in a Georgia mill.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS

and **TEXROPE DRIVES**

Net Weight for Cotton

THE following letter regarding the purchase of cotton by net weight has been sent to all cotton mills in the United States by S. Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills Company, New Orleans:

At a decided disadvantage to cotton mills, cotton is sold by gross weight in this country, while to foreign countries, it is sold by net weight.

Mills are only interested in the cotton fiber, not in bagging and ties. No other commodity is sold by gross weight.

For years—since 1889—cotton exchanges have been requested to establish net weight, without result.

Therefore, it was necessary to introduce bills in Congress to establish net weight, and the Senate Committee on Agriculture unanimously passed a bill, that cotton is to be sold by net weight, and there be established three standard baggings, —2 lb. jute bagging, sugar sacks, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. standard cotton bagging, the tare of which can be easily ascertained.

To "Find New Uses for Cotton" has been your aim. Cotton bagging made of the lowest grade of cotton has been made the past year to cover about 130,000 B/C. The Department of Agriculture of the U. S.

Government, after making the severest tests, pronounced it in every way superior to jute bagging.

A bale of cotton covered with jute has 12 lbs. tare, while the tare on cotton bagging is only 5 lbs., not including the ties.

This cotton bagging weighs $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to the yard.

The cotton grower, by using cotton bagging, penalizes himself to the extent of 7 lbs. on every bale wrapped with this cotton bagging. In spite of this loss to him, he is using it, and would have used a great deal more this past season, had it been procurable.

Over 800,000 yards of this cotton bagging was made last year by the Gilmer Company, of Shreveport, La. Any cotton mill spinning low counts can make it.

The Louisiana Legislature, a few weeks ago, unanimously passed a resolution recommending cotton bagging, and advocating net weight for cotton, and also that until net weight be established by the Federal Government, 9 lbs. extra weight be allowed on every bale covered with this standard cotton bagging.

They also adopted a resolution favoring stable prices for cotton,

which the cotton mill industry absolutely requires.

These resolutions follow:

The following resolution was introduced in the Louisiana State Senate June 12, and was unanimously adopted by the Senate June 13, and was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives June 15:

"Whereas, the price of cotton is continuously fluctuating without any apparent reason as far as demand and supply is concerned, and

"Whereas, a stable price of cotton is to the advantage of both the cotton growers and the cotton spinners, therefore

"Be it resolved by the Legislature, That the price of cotton can best be stabilized by co-operative marketing, and the value of the crop enhanced, thereby enabling the cotton grower to get a price for his cotton commensurate with his efforts and the present needs of his family, and the cotton spinner is not harassed by the constant fluctuation of the price of cotton.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we endorse the co-operative marketing of cotton as the best means to prevent the violent fluctuations that take place without apparent cause."

The following resolution was in-

troduced in the Louisiana State Senate June 12, and was unanimously adopted by the Senate June 13, and was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives June 15.

"Whereas, there are now before the United States Congress, bills to have cotton sold by net weight, in place of gross weight, and

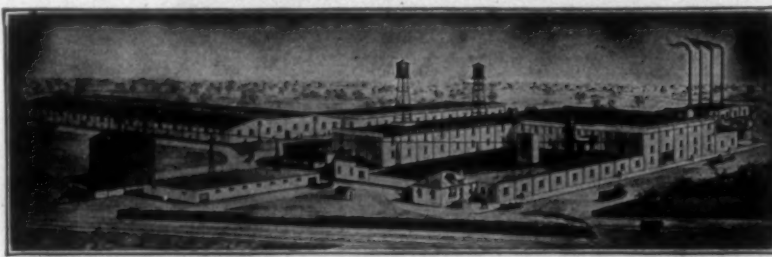
"Whereas, the cotton grower would be benefited to the extent of 60 to 75 million dollars annually by selling his cotton by net weight, thereby enabling him to use bagging made out of cotton for the covering of the cotton bales, in place of using jute bagging:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate of Louisiana, the House of Representatives concurring, That we recommend and advocate that cotton be sold by net weight, in place of gross weight, and that we endorse the bills now before Congress to establish net weight for cotton;

"And be it further resolved, that until such Federal legislation, establishing net weight for the sale of cotton is adopted, we urgently request that on and after July 1, 1928, the textile cotton mills of this country make an allowance of nine pounds extra weight on every bale

(Continued on Page 32)

VICTOR MILL TARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

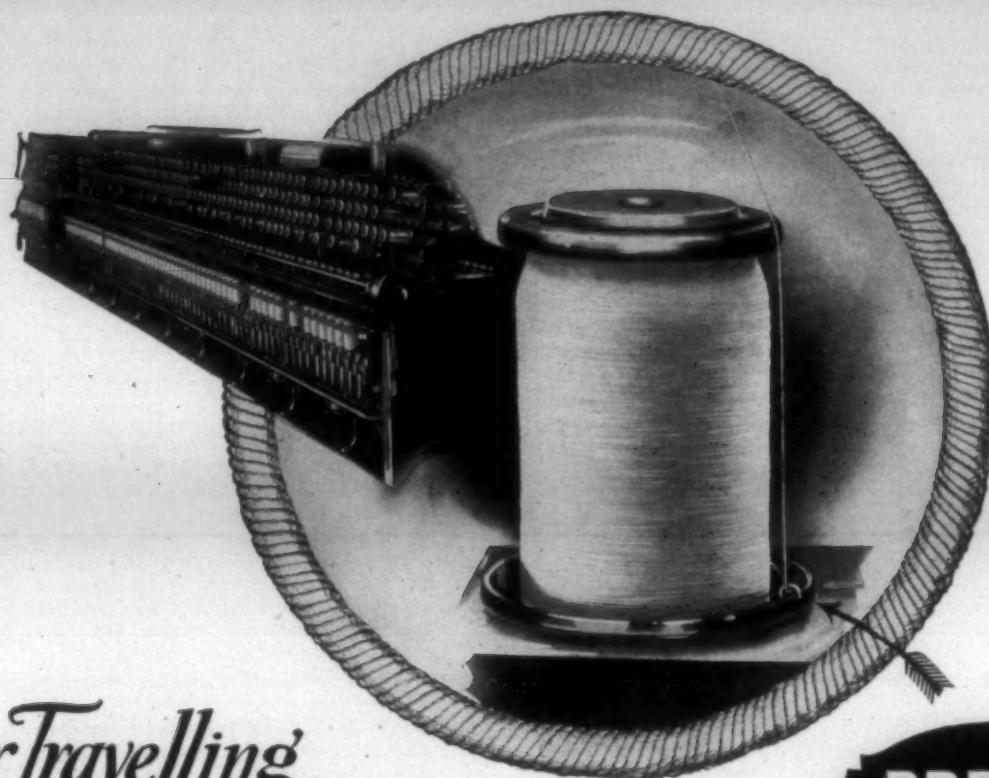
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING



Easier Travelling for the Traveler

**BRETON
TWISTER RING
GREASE**

COTTON Yarn Manufacturers now have in "Breton" Twister Ring Grease, a lubricant which *at once and lastingly* destroys the annoying and expensive frictional affinity between the twister ring and the traveler.

"Breton" is of a consistency sufficient to sustain lubrication against frictional heat developed in high speeds, thus saving traveler replacement. It leaves no "heel."

For instance . . . let's see the expression of a representative mill concerning performance . . .

"On a spindle fitted with rings $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter using a No. 7 traveler —

Running at 4,000 r.p.m., we are accustomed to a continuous run of twenty-three hours —

Using a 23-25 count with a pull of 12 to 14 ounces in the cord."

A ring lubricant that will give 1230 miles service on a single application *yields yarn production*. Judge the value for yourself!

Possibly a working sample would be interesting to you

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

"What Length Sheets?"

Advantages of longer sheets are described in a pamphlet, "What Length Sheets?" just published by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The booklet is based upon the results of a special study which has just been completed by Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Institute, in collaboration with Miss Susan L. Bates, consumer consultant.

"Few persons," says Mr. Morse, "realize the importance of adequate length in sheets or the manner in which they affect individual comfort and health. In a very real sense they may reflect important standards of personal hygiene."

"Sheets should contribute to personal comfort and health."

"Sheets should provide adequate protection to the individual user and to the bedding with which they are used."

"Sheets should conform to the accepted principles of good taste and individual economy."

"Sheets that are long enough will give the greatest satisfaction in each of these respects."

"The average woman buys sheets so seldom that size is not always impressed as a consideration. It is therefore natural that these familiar and practical household necessities may be supplied in a haphazard manner—suggested by a seasonal offering of merchandise, an attractive price, or a size selected at ran-

dom. This is very largely responsible for the variety of inadequate, unsatisfactory sizes which can be found in so many homes today."

To show the importance of adequate length the report cites the 108-inch sheet for purposes of illustration. This is the torn, or maximum, length before hemming. Useful length is determined by making deductions for hems as well as other changes in dimensions. It is estimated that these combined deductions reduce the useful length to approximately 98 inches.

"The length of sheets should be determined in relation to the length of the bed and the dimensions of the mattress," the report continues. "Beds for home and hotel use have been standardized at 78 inches in length, with an average length of the mattress from 75 to 76 inches. The average thickness is 5 inches, although in some mattresses the thickness may be 7 inches."

"In order to give the greatest service in comfort and protection and make a bed that will look well, sheets must be of sufficient length to do two things. The lower sheet should be long enough to have six or seven inches for tucking at each end in order to be held smoothly and securely in place. The top sheet ought to be long enough to tuck in firmly at the foot of the bed while the top is folded back generously over the other covers at least half

a yard. The top sheet should be the same size as the sheet covering the mattress. Both sheets should have ample width so that the sides may be tucked under and held firmly in place.

"A mattress is a real household investment. One of the practical as well as the hygienic necessities for sheets is to provide protection for this part of the bed as well as protection to the occupant of the bed. Mattresses last longer when protected. They are cleaner and more hygienic when proper covers and ample sheets are used."

"Climatic conditions require the use of blankets for considerable periods of the year. These can be used with greater comfort if the upper sheet is long enough to turn back generously at the top. At least half a yard, or more than the length of the forearm, should be allowed for this purpose. Blankets often irritate the face and hands, and this can be eliminated by using sheets that are long enough to keep the unpleasant surface removed."

"Blankets and similar coverings can be kept clean and freer from germ transmission when the top sheet is long enough for a generous turn back. If blankets and bedding are cleaner they will be more hygienic as well as more economical by reason of reduced laundry expense."

"During certain seasons of the year, many persons have found

greater comfort could be obtained by substituting a second top sheet for a blanket. Use of a third sheet (a second top sheet) is advantageous in three respects—it provides comfort, it may be more conveniently laundered and it reduces cost of blanket laundering.

"In addition to these fundamental considerations there is a real art of bed-making that few persons seem to appreciate or cultivate. When scrupulous care for comfort and health is so emphatically the rule in the modern home it is worthwhile remembering that the appearance of a comfortable, neat and hospitable bed is not accidental but the result of a well defined purpose and the reflection of individual regnment and good taste."

Davenport Hosiery Income is Doubled.

Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports net income after Federal taxes of \$101,444 for the six months ended June 30, 1928, compared with \$51,011 in the corresponding period of 1927. The company reports that net sales for the first six months were \$1,612,149 against \$1,350,245 in the first half of 1927. In giving out the above figures, President Fred, of the company, stated that all mills are running day and night. Mr. Fred sees prospects for the last half of 1928 as very favorable.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Builders of Complete Equipments of

Cotton Opening and Spinning Machinery

Consisting of

HOPPER BALE OPENERS — CRIGHTON OPENERS — EXHAUST OPENERS
BUCKLEY OPENERS — ROVING WASTE OPENERS

SELF FEEDING OPENERS — FEEDERS — COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS
INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS

REVOLVING FLAT CARDS — DRAWING FRAMES (With Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)

SLUBBING — INTERMEDIATE - ROVING FRAMES

SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS (Band or Tape Driven)

SPINDLES — FLYERS — RINGS — FLUTED ROLLS

Southern Office

814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG.

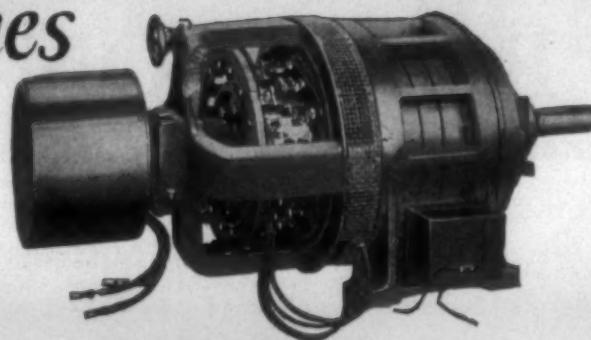
Atlanta, Georgia

This is the motor for textile printing machines

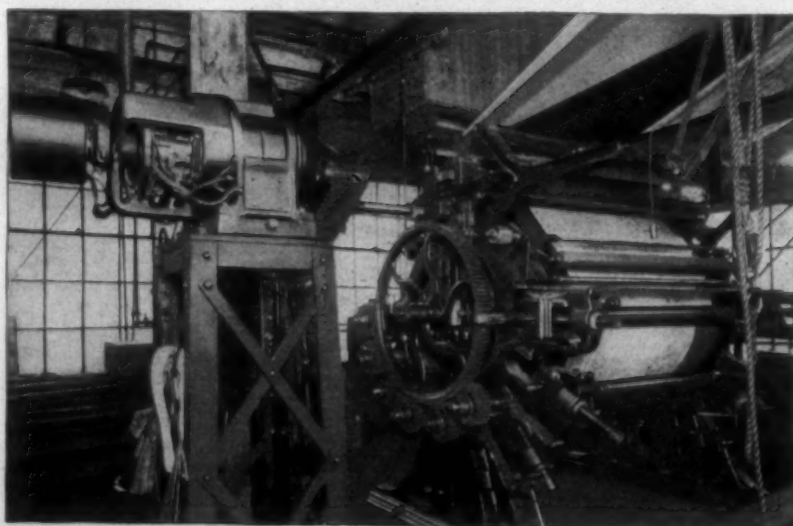
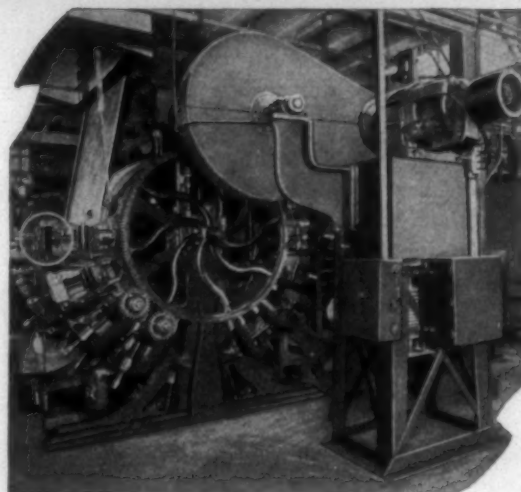
Where primary power is alternating current, this motor meets every requirement of textile printing. Shunt characteristics make its speed stable under varying loads; close speed adjustment is available over a wide range; and complete control may be obtained by conveniently located push buttons.

Flexibility—so desirable where expansion is contemplated—is a distinctive feature. Merely add another motor to the line, and you have the additional power required.

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Causes of Uneven Dyeing on Rayon

ANY attempt to give definite reasons for the causes of uneven dyeing on rayon would be futile, these things being so numerous that a solution is difficult to find to cover all. The irregularity in dyeing is to a large extent owing to the chemical and physical properties of the rayon with regard to its affinity for dye-stuffs. The actual processor, i. e., the dyer, and others, is confronted with two types of rayon, represented by the rayon of the regenerated cellulose type, as nitro-cellulose, Glanzstoff, and viscose on the one hand, and on the other by the cellulose acetate silks, as Celanese and others. The acetate silks have little or no affinity for the ordinary dye-stuffs, though some either stain or color them to a degree, but which color is very fugitive to washing. The dyeing of these is done by a special group of colors, and which are very simple to dye. The method of application and the type of color lends itself to even dyeing. Further, there is small or no difficulty with acetate silk as regards even dyeing, so that it need not be considered further.

With regard to the regenerated cellulose silks, these have a great affinity for most dyestuffs in general use, and take up the color with avidity. It will be gathered from this that the method adopted for the production of level shades will have to be considered to suit each particular class.

From time to time a considerable amount of research has been done, and much has been written regarding the causes and cure of uneven dyeing, but often it is too highly scientific to be of much use to the actual processors or workman.

Seeing that the results depend upon him, any matter or suggestion should be in such form that it is intelligible to him. If rayon fibres were all the same when in the hands of the processor it would simplify matters, and if the fibres were a fairly pure cellulose it would be much easier. But, though they are all regenerated cellulose, there is a big difference in the state of them. None of them are pure cellulose, but modified forms, and each different to the other. The consequence is that each different fibre requires some slight different treatment. In the ordinary way it is well known that nitro-cellulose has a different affinity for some dyestuffs than viscose, and with certain dyestuffs the positions are reversed in the degree of affinity. Therefore, any special treatment given to one fibre may have the opposite effect on the other. The ease with which rayon stretches and the swelling of the threads when in the wet state must always be taken into account. Any undue tension in any part of a hank will of itself give rise to uneven dyeing. This should be too strongly impressed upon the practical dyer or processor, as unequal stretch means unequal dyeing.

Viscose

If any individual fibre is taken—say, viscose—even under the best conditions the filaments are not perfectly true in diameter or thickness,

and the same applies to the threads. Again, there is no uniformity in the cross-section shape of the filaments. The different deniers have some effect, and give rise to different conditions. There is also the so-called tubular fibres which again complicates the matter. All these variations are against any definite mode of working.

Admitting that the threads to a degree, in a hank or warp, are not all exactly alike, that is the same thickness, and swelling which takes place when wet is more or less equal to the varying thickness. But the effect in dyeing is not in proportion and the variation in shade is much greater than would be expected. These troubles are common to all the rayons under review. Up to quite recent times a rounded thread was considered the aim and a necessity for the production of good work. But now there are filaments of all shapes, and it follows that if there are irregular filaments it must produce irregular threads. The result is a large number from various manufacturers of different shaped threads, which make it an utter impossibility to give a standard treatment.

The matter of scouring and bleaching plays an important part, and these operations are quite as essential—or more so—as for other textile fibres. A fair amount of foreign matter is always present, and the material or goods may have been soiled by handling in previous process, grease from various sources, free oils which are always present in rayon, and other substances, as free sulphur and sulphur compounds, and matter incidentals to manufacture. In the case of fabrics there may be sizing substances of doubtful origin, as farinaceous products and free fats. In order to produce level dyeings these must first be removed by effective scouring, etc.

From a fibre point of view uneven dyeing has been ascribed by many authorities to variations of structure, caused by coagulation in the spinning operations at different velocities in the viscose process.

Glanzstoff Rayon

In cuprammonium and Glanzstoff rayon as well as viscose, when dyed, the darker parts show a stronger oxycellulose reaction, whereas with nitro-cellulose (Chardonnat silk), the darker shades correspond to a higher per cent of nitrogen in the residual nitrogen after denitration. Another fault which exhibits itself in rayon fabrics is known as "barriness" or "shiners." This has been brought about by uneven tension in a prior operation. It is possible it may have been produced in the loom, or during the sizing of the warp. The barriness shows itself in appearing much brighter than the remaining parts, and when dyed the shade will appear to be much weaker in the parts effected; this is owing to a higher reflection of light. During wet processes such as dyeing in the hank, uneven dyeing in the hank, uneven dyeing may result from the entanglement of the

(Continued on Page 31)

The Fundamentals of Successful Lubrication

First of all

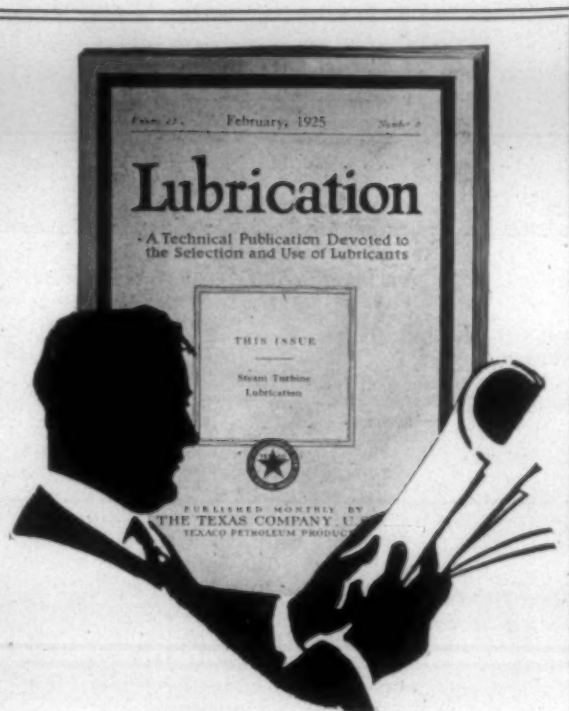
The *bearings* must be "right."
They must be "right" in

Design,
Construction,
Type of metal,
Manner of casting and pouring,
The design and construction of
oil grooves, and
The direction and distribution of
bearing pressure.

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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Answer to Manager

Editor:

In answer to Manager in regard to how often spindles should be reset, I think once a year is sufficient provided the spindles are well cared for in the meantime by competent spindle plumbers and section men.

L. C. W.

Can You Tell Him?

Editor:

I wish some practical mill man would tell me why that the experienced man at the age of 40 years, is being turned down for younger men in almost all branches of industries today.

R. M. B.

Setting the Automatic Stripper on Cards

Editor:

On cards which are equipped with automatic strippers, how close should the agitator or wired er-rolving comb be set to the cylinder; and how is it set?

Carder.

Why Bobbins Fly Up

Editor:

May I learn through your paper, from somebody who really knows, just what causes some of the bobbins to raise automatically on spinning frames after doffing, or why these bobbins do not remain seated like most of the bobbins do?

Pal.

Answer to Manager

Editor:

As I am interested in the question put forth by "Manager," regarding how often should spindles be reset, and how long should it take to re-set them, please be advised that an expert can re-set a frame of 224 spindles per day alone. But with a helper, he should set two frames per day. Spindles should be reset once in two years.

Setter.

Answer to Troubled

Editor:

How to prevent shiners is information asked for by "Troubled." He is weaving a nice line of warp striped rayon goods. Possibly, he is running the rayon stripes direct from the warp on which the cotton warp yarn is wound. This he should not do. The rayon part of the warp from which the stripes are made should be wound on a smaller and separate loom beam from that of the cotton warp loom beam.

The rayon yarn should be wound onto the smaller loom beam with a lining of paper between each layer. And the paper should be of the same color as the color of the rayon. The shiners are caused by uneven

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

tension between the cotton yarn and the rayon yarn when wound and run off from the same beam as the cotton warp. It also requires great care to make certain that the rayon yarn is wound on the beam with a perfectly even tension upon every end. This will prevent shiners.

Expert.

Answer to Ark.

Editor:

In your paper of recent date there was a question asked by one who signs himself "Ark." as follows:

Wanted a dependable rule to compute the yards per lb. for woven cloth? For his information, I will submit the following two (2) different rules I've learned, and he may take his choice.

Rule No. 1—First multiply the warp ends per inch by the width and divide the total warp ends in the width of the cloth by one-half of the number of the warp yarn.

Second, multiply the filling picks per inch by the total width of the cloth, and divide by one-half of the number of the filling yarn.

Third, add together the two quotients secured by the first and the second operation. This sum will represent the weight of one yard in ounces.

Fourth, divide 16 ounces (or one pound) by the weight of one yard and thus obtain the yards per pound.

Example: What would be the yards per pound of a cloth woven 27 inches wide with 56 ends per inch, and 52 picks per inch. The yarn number for both the warp and filling being 25s yarn operation.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \times 27 \times 56 \times 27 \times 52 = 86 \\ \div 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ yds. per lb.} \\ 100 \end{array}$$

Rule No. 2—for the same cloth as in the previous rule.

Example:

Average	Constant No. 840	
yarn No.	less 5%	
25	×	800 = 86
= 6 yds. per lb.		
108	×	27 = 100
Ends and	Cloth width	
picks add		
together		

Designer.

Answer to Huck

Editor:

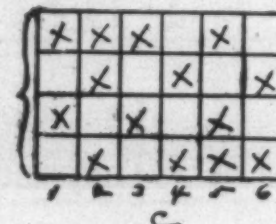
If agreeable to you will you please publish my answer to Agent's problem, viz: what is the difference between a single and a double huck weaving design and what is the advantage of one over the other?

As I am a designer as well as a weaver I will be glad to show Agent the difference. Plan number one shows the complete working design

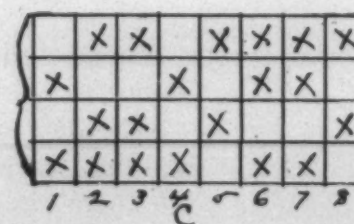
for a single huck weave while plan number two shows the weaving plans for a double huck weave.

Both are woven on four harnesses and are drawn-in the same way. When the cross drawing-in plan is followed. Otherwise, if drawn-in straight it would take eight harnesses. Both weaves have eight warp ends in the pattern, but the single huck is completed with six picks, and the double huck has eight picks. A is the design or pattern plan, B is the cross drawing-in draft, while C is the ball or pegging plan. The advantage of one over the other depends on the purpose for which the cloth or towelling is to be used. The double huck makes a coarser or rougher weave, but not quite so nice a pattern. Although this might be a matter of individual taste or preference. Huck weaves may be considerably varied by changing the pegging plan, also the yarns. But it does not take much changing before the style of weaving becomes some other standard weaves like granites, broken twills and mixed weaves.

Designer.



Plan No. 1



Plan No. 2



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Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Preparing Mercerized Yarns for the Knitter *

By B. F. Mitchell, Superintendent, American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C.

THE actual manufacture of cotton yarn is just as important as the mercerizing, or finishing, process. It has been said that mercerizing and dyeing begins in the card room. I agree with that statement to a certain extent, but I would modify it by saying that those two processes begin with the selection of the cotton. The grade, staple, and character of the cotton selected determine to a great extent the quality of the yarn, but of course the subsequent processes in spinning effect the smoothness, elasticity, and uniformity of size and twist, all of which are important factors after the yarn has been turned over to the finisher.

The mercerizers who manufacture their own yarn, or who have a regular source of supply of a constantly uniform product, have a distinct advantage over those who buy their yarn at random. Co-operation between the mercerizing plant and the spinning plant plays a highly important part in the successful production of mercerized yarns.

Mercerizing according to our modern standards did not become a commercial success until about 1898, and the process was developed simultaneously in England and this country. Since mercerizing was first established as a practical branch of the textile industry, very few changes have been made in the actual process.

The modern mercerizer desires to produce a finished yarn that is uniform in structure, pliable, of a good luster, with an increased affinity for dyes, and having a high breaking strength. There are many finishers who are producing a product that will come up to the above qualifications, but it is interesting to note that they are using many and varied treatments to get the same results.

The chemical composition of the cotton fiber is similar to most of the other vegetable fibers, and consists chiefly of cellulose, which is coated with a layer of wax and oily matter, and more or less pigment. The first problem of the mercerizer consists in the method to be used in the treatment of the waxes, oils, and other impurities on the fiber so that the concentrated-caustic solution will come in direct contact with the pure cellulose.

There are at least two different methods used in treating the waxes and oils. One treatment consists in giving the yarn a thorough wetting out in plain boiling water, or in some instances with the addition of some penetrating agent that will assist in opening up the yarn and softening the waxes and oils. This method does not remove the waxes and oils, but it makes the yarn more absorbent of the caustic. Of course, dirt and other foreign matter is re-

second treatment consists in the emulsifying of the oils and waxes by the use of a chemical agent, and holding them in suspension until they can be removed. Theoretically, this method gives a pure cellulose fiber for direct contact with the caustic bath. However, an objectionable feature is that a large percentage of the mercerizing in this country is done on warp ranges, and as the period of detention in the boiling boxes is so limited it is quite possible that in some instances the oils and waxes will be emulsified without removal from the yarn.

After preparation and before going into the concentrated caustic (where the actual mercerizing takes place) the yarn must be run through cold water, as the temperature of the caustic bath is one of the three vital factors in producing a soft, lustrous yarn. The temperature of the caustic bath should be kept below 70 degrees Fahrenheit at all times, or there is a possibility of the finished product being harsh and discolored, two defects which no knitter would ever overlook.

The next factor is the strength of the caustic, which must be kept the same throughout the process, as the action of caustic soda on the cellulose fiber varies with the different degrees of strength.

When the cotton fibers are penetrated by concentrated caustic they undergo a peculiar physical change. The inner cells, which appear to absorb the alkali, begin to swell at once pressing on the outer walls and changing the ribbon-like shape to a cylindrical form so that it has a hairlike appearance, and becoming somewhat translucent to light, although still firm in structure. The fiber, also, begins at this point to untwist itself, and if permitted to do so it would shrink considerably in length, but by keeping the tension on both ends the shrinkage is prevented and consequently the swollen inner cells smooth out all the convolutions on the surface, causing it to become smooth and even, capable of reflecting light with but little scattering of the rays.

After the actual mercerizing takes place it is necessary to remove the concentrated alkali from the yarn, and this is done by washing with water and scouring with sulphuric acid while the yarn is still under tension.

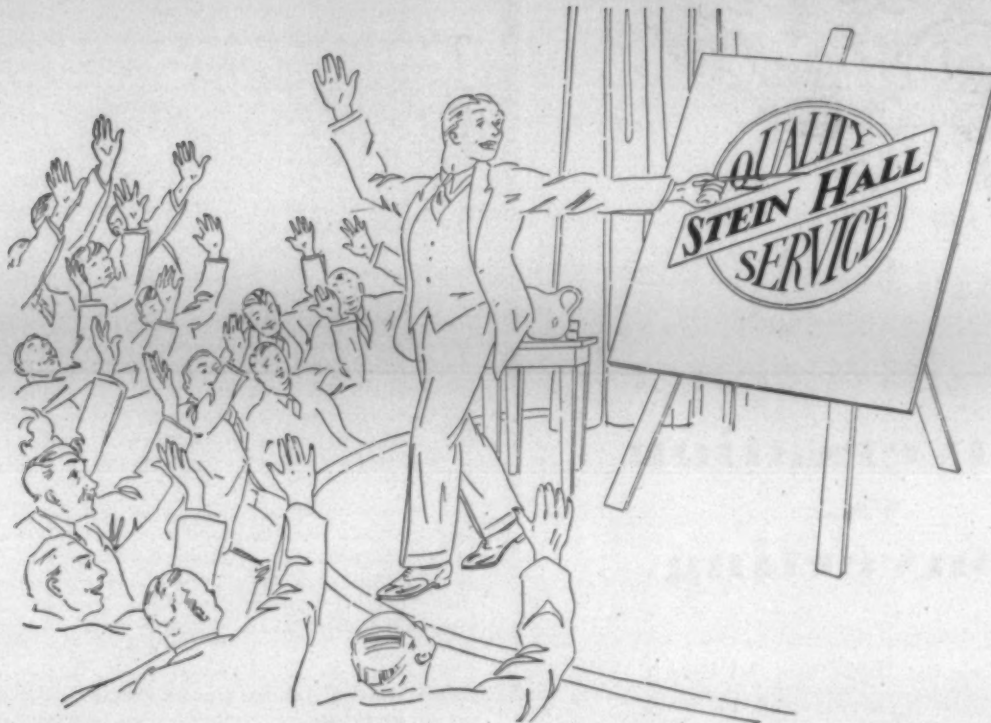
Following the scouring process the yarn must be thoroughly washed, as any caustic or acid left in the yarn would eventually bring about deterioration of the fibers.

Another treatment, and one on which a majority of the mercerizers disagree, is the after treatment with oils, or chemicals, to lubricate, or soften the yarn.

The two main types of oils are mineral and vegetable, and as these are bases for most all the softeners

*Address before Piedmont Section, American Association Textile Chemists and Colorists.
moved by the boiling water. The

(Continued on Page 26)



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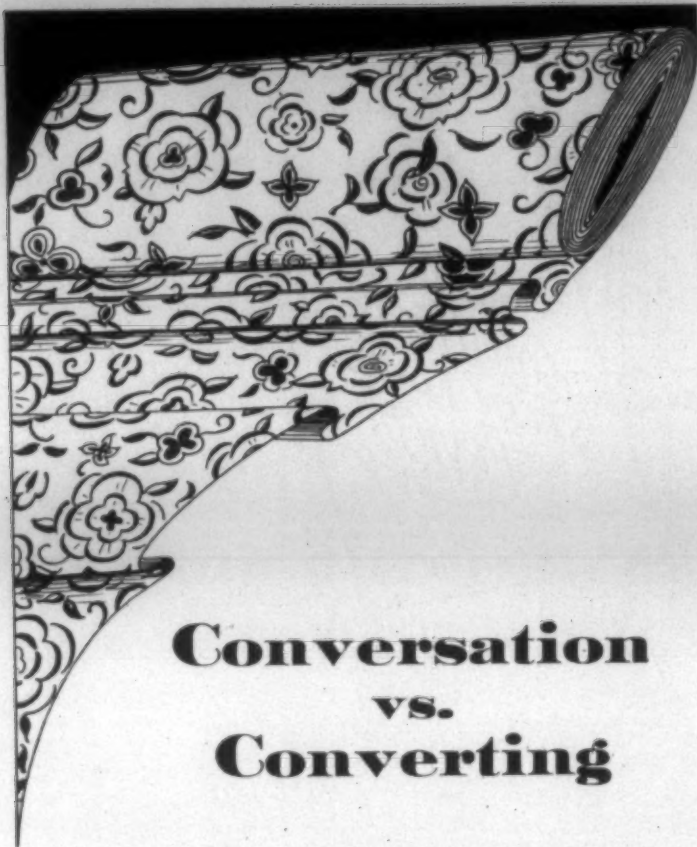
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Money-Saving Kinks in the Mixing, Opening and Cleaning of Cotton

THE average cotton goods manufacturer has, in the past, paid comparatively little attention to the mixing, opening and cleaning of cotton. These operations have been considered as rough, primary processes, not needing any particular care of thought, says an article in *Black & White*, publication of E. F. Houghton & Co.

Recently, however, the general poor state of the cotton goods manufacturing business and certain other factors such as the rather inferior quality of much of the cotton in the past few years, have brought the above mentioned subjects to the mind of the mill man, in a most forceful manner. Consequently, it is now more generally appreciated that more attention must be paid to these primary processes, if profits are to be expected.

The machinery men have been active in the development of new and better preparatory machinery, and in this department excellent new machinery is available, which is far superior to that on the market a few years ago. Machinery, however, will not do it all. It does not and cannot wave a fairy wand over poor cotton and make it excellent because of the wave. It has helped a great deal, but it is still up to the man in charge of the mill to do his part, by properly and consistently carrying out the best known methods of opening, mixing, and cleaning. This requires constant attention, but the price of success in cotton goods manufacturing today is constant vigilance.

The writer knows of a very old, almost tumbled down mill in the North, in which there is no machinery less than thirty years old, and some of it is fifty years old. The only really modern equipment is the humidifying system. They are making money in competition with their Southern competitors, who seem to have every advantage in the world over them, because of one thing only, i. e., the keenest possible management. The mill constantly, not spasmodically, runs under as nearly perfect conditions as it is possible to do.

The average mill superintendent, busy with many troubles and problems of all kinds, is apt to take it for granted that the primary processes do not have to be given much attention, and for this reason they are generally not very carefully watched, and are frequently handled incorrectly and poorly. Five important considerations, (in the writer's opinion), including actual cases encountered, are given below:

Conditioning Before Mixing

When this subject is mentioned, the reply is usually, "Bosh!" "Foolishness!" "I have enough to do without bothering with that." But, is it so ridiculous? Only a few years ago, most manufacturers thought so. Today, many of the progressive, money-making mills open up every bale and let it stand in the opening room one to four days be-

fore using, as they have proven, not guessed, or thought, that it was to their great advantage to do so.

Cotton should be properly conditioned, and not be in a tightly matted state before going into a bale-breaker or opener. The best opening cannot possibly be effected if the condition of the cotton is not right.

Opening up the bales and letting them stand, reduces and equalizes the pressure on the cotton, and permits of a general equalization and absorption of the right moisture content, for there is a best or most suitable moisture content for the cotton in opening, and cleaning, just as for any other process. It may not be the same moisture content as would be best for spinning, and in like manner, the best moisture content for spinning is not the same as for carding.

Some storehouses and opening rooms are normally damp, and some are dry. The proper conditions should be available for best results. The more even the condition of the batch, the more even and better the yarn. Proper condition of cotton in opening is one important factor in producing better yarn.

Consistent, Proper Mixing of Bales

Proper mixing; Probably one of the most talked-of subjects in cotton manufacturing circles, and one of the most systematically neglected in the average mill.

The writer, in his travels through the country, continually hears about the 15, 20, 30, or even 40 bales mix a mill is laying down, and just as consistently he notes that rarely does the mill actually do it.

The agent, superintendent or manager, may believe he is getting such a mix, but careful check-up invariably shows it not to be the case, as the men in the opening rooms just do not do it. They take from a few bales, and let the rest stand and gather lint and dirt. The man in charge of opening and mixing should be a most responsible person. A few dollars spent in supervision in this department usually saves hundreds, and even thousands, later on, both in quality and quantity of product, as well as in the amount of waste made throughout the mill.

Best Possible Mixing By Machines.

When everything requisite is done by hand to assure that the cotton is mixed as much as possible as it goes into the hopper of the bale-breaker, it by no means assures that everything has been done to make the most even mix possible. The machines themselves, how they are set, the speeds they are run at, the arrangement of machines, and how the cotton is handled after leaving the openers, are all most important. Even so, many times, little or no thought is given to these matters. This has nothing to do with the types of machinery used, discussed later on in this article, but

(Continued on Page 28)

Pop stands—still

TRADITION

PROGRESS



about nearly all the factories
'Linc-Weld' motors. That's their
urge to stick to a motor maker
who doesn't change to modern doo-dads and I stand
up for his rights."

*'Linc-Weld' Superiority
is due to:*

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2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
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"No, Pop—

you stand up for his wrongs.

You STAND for a motor with spindly shafts, yet you SIT on 'Linc-Weld' for stepping out from traditional custom and making double size shafts and bearings for the specific purpose of obviating stand-ups in production.

You STAND for application of light motors (that can't carry overload) to good machines that can, when 'Linc-Weld's' whole reputation is built on overload capacity and cool operation on heavy drags.

But since you DO stand for them—I know the reason: You've been kicked around by the makers so long—and I've kicked about them so long—and the machine operators have kicked so hard and often—

—you can't do anything BUT stand."

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M-17

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LINCOLN MOTOR

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Excess of Cotton Goods Stocks Over Unfilled Orders

THE statistics issued July 10th by the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York showed 458,984,000 yards of cotton goods on hand with unfilled orders on the books for 302,328,000 yards.

The excess of stocks over unfilled orders was 156,000,000 yards, which is slightly more than a half month's production based upon the reduced production of 287,818,000 yards during June and slightly less than a half month's production upon a normal month's production.

It is, of course, highly desirable to reduce the stock of goods on hand but having only 15 days' production in excess of orders does not disclose any such weak position as is generally supposed.

A buying movement could easily absorb the 15 days' surplus and put the mills in a strong position.

We do not see that the cotton goods statistics furnish any reason for pessimism.

Cotton Goods and Automobiles

THE Department of Commerce reports that 26,714 automobiles were produced in June, 1928, as against 321,976 in June, 1927.

The 74,238 increase in automobile production means that a considerable additional amount of cotton goods were consumed because every automobile requires a certain amount of cotton goods for tops, seat cover and in the manufacture of tires.

There are also many reports indicating that the production of automobiles will steadily increase and with such increase will come a greater consumption of cotton goods.

Increasing Crop Estimates

SINCE the Government gave a cotton acreage report in excess of that generally expected there seems to be a tendency to greatly increase the estimates of the probable size of the crop.

There was very little unfavorable weather last year and there was an open fall which added at least half million bales to the crop.

With an early crop and many favorable factors we raised a crop of 12,950,000 bales.

On the basis of the preliminary acreage estimate of 42,683,000 bales this was .303 of a bale per preliminary estimate acre.

This year we have a late crop, 6 per cent less stands, the probability of greater acreage abandonment and a reasonable certainty of greater boll weevil infestation.

Omitting all of the factors and considering that we get the same yield per preliminary acreage that is .303 bales we would have a crop of 14,142,000 bales and yet many are talking about 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bales.

The crop may prove to be larger than expected but we fail to see any good reason to expect as large a yield per acre as last year.

Slow Decay of Smaller Units

UNDER the title "The Situation" in the Boston News Bureau, a financial paper of Boston, Mass., we notice the following:

The business outlook continues good in practically all of the industries that have been experiencing prosperity this year. Buying is better than normal, stocks of goods low and merchandise moving freely.

In those lines that have been suffering, viz., textiles, railway equipment and one or two others there are as yet no signs of improvement. Apparently a slow process of decay among the smaller units will be necessary to correct the acute problem of over capacity.

We do not agree that the return of good business in textiles must wait upon a "slow process of decay among smaller units."

We do, however, believe that it is exceedingly important, in both small and large units, to arrest decay by replacing old equipment with machines that are modern and new.

We asked a man last week if he could name any mill that had been built since 1923 with new machinery and equipment that had not made good profits in the face of the older mills.

He was able to name one new mill which, by reason of unfortunate management, had not made money, but admitted that all of the other newly equipped mills had made profits.

There is food for thought in this statement as it indicates that some of the hard times in textile circles are due to the slow process of decay.

Weevils in His Hair

WE notice the following newspaper story from Rockingham, N. C., and take it as proof that boll weevils have emerged in that section:

J. D. Chalk, successful farmer and business man residing on Watson Heights, a suburb of Rockingham, a few nights ago felt an unusual stir in his hair, and investigating he found a boll weevil. The little pest had been blown through the window from the cotton patch adjoining the residence, by the strong wind that accompanied the hard rain of Monday.

Had Mr. Chalk's hair been snowy white—cottony, in other words, there might have been some reason for Sir Weevil lighting as he did; but the Chalk hair—what there is of it—is inclined to a reddish tinge.

The promiscuous lighting of boll weevil gives one a slight idea of how prevalent they are in Richmond county even at the present time.

Hart Scholarship Fund

WE are very much gratified to know that the Hart Products Corp., of New York, will again this year award a scholarship of \$500 to some boy or girl in the Southern textile industry. The company established the scholarship last year to aid those who are worthy of educational assistance but who are not financially able to continue their education. The action of the Hart Products Corp., is highly commendable and the company deserves the thanks and appreciation of the entire industry.

The fund will be administered by a committee from the Southern Textile Association. Full details of the conditions covering the award of the scholarship are printed on Page 27 of this issue. Mill executives, superintendents and overseers and others connected with the mills who know of some deserving but needy boy or girl should see that they have an opportunity to apply for the scholarship. The Southern Textile Association and the Hart Products Corp., are anxious that the opportunity of the scholarship be made known as to as many young people as possible.

Last year, in expressing their ap-

preciation of the scholarship, officials of the Southern Textile Association also expressed the hope that other firms or individuals might become interested in aiding educational work among the mill population.

The scholarship was awarded last year to two North Carolina boys, both students at the textile department of North Carolina State College. One of these boys, Bentz Howard, now with Grace Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., graduated with honors from the college this spring. The other boy, Dwight L. Johnston, of Erlanger, has completed his junior year and expects to graduate next year.

Cotton Bagging

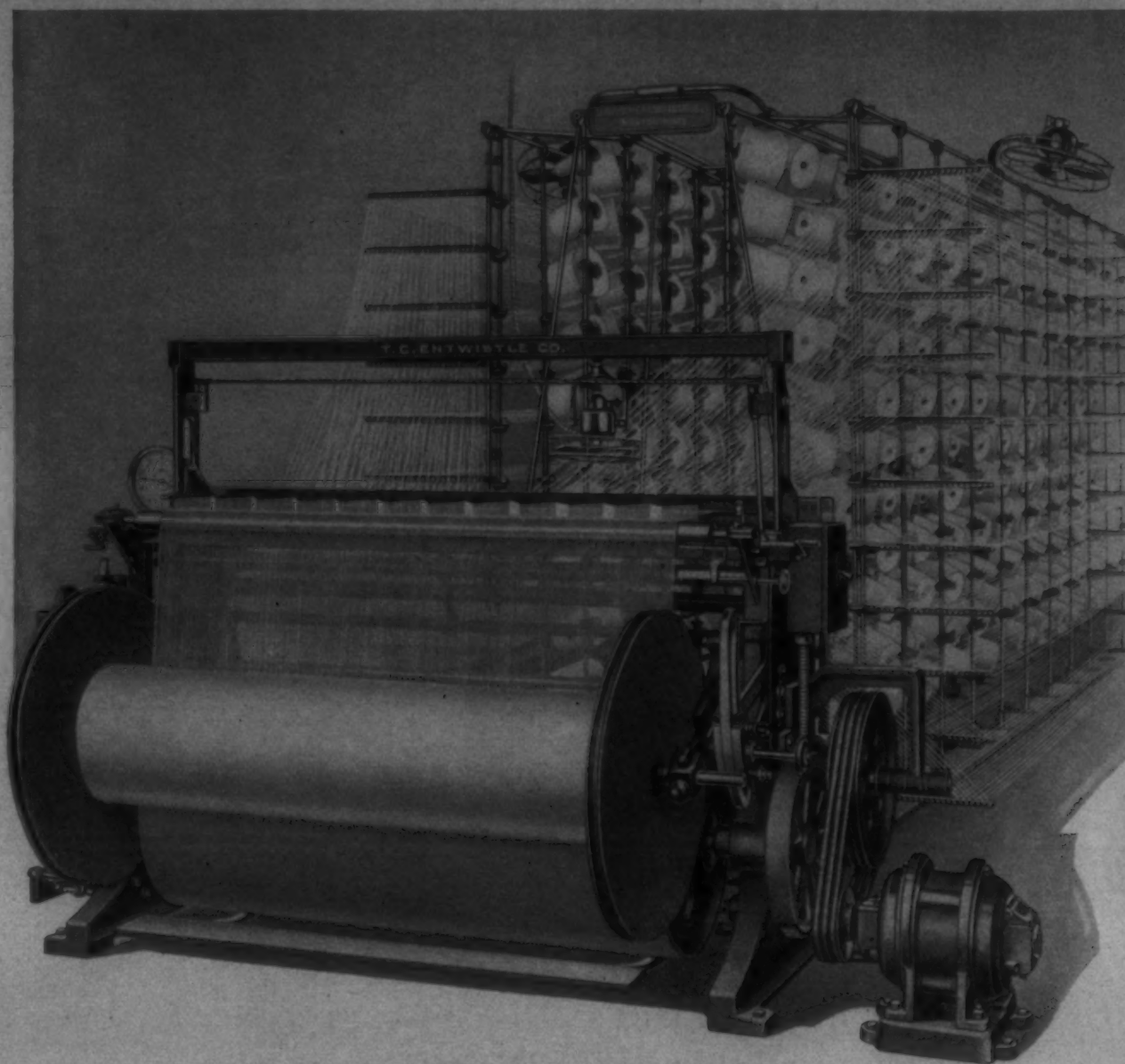
WE are publishing in this issue a letter which S. Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, has addressed to every cotton mill in the United States. Mr. Odenheimer discusses the subject of selling cotton by net weight and of cotton bagging for cotton bales.

It is undoubtedly true that if all cotton were baled in cotton goods instead of jute, it would have an immensely beneficial effect in increasing cotton goods consumption. And mills would further enjoy a gain of 7 pounds per bale, the difference in tare between jute and cotton covered bales.

At the same time, the cotton grower, as Mr. Odenheimer points out, penalizes himself to the extent of 7 pounds per bale on every bale he sells that is wrapped in cotton bagging. That's where the rub comes in.

Mr. Odenheimer, in order to further the use of cotton bagging is suggesting that mills allow 9 pounds tare on every cotton covered bale they purchase, the spinners thus dividing their gain with the farmer who is taking a loss.

We would like to see all cotton baled in cotton bales, but until the farmer can purchase it on an equal price basis, we are doubtful of seeing cotton cloth supplant jute.



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placing of production costs on a basis where competition can be successfully met. It is a subject worthy of immediate investigation. We will gladly cooperate.

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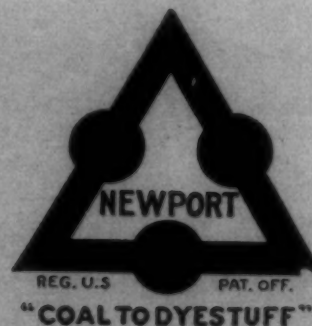
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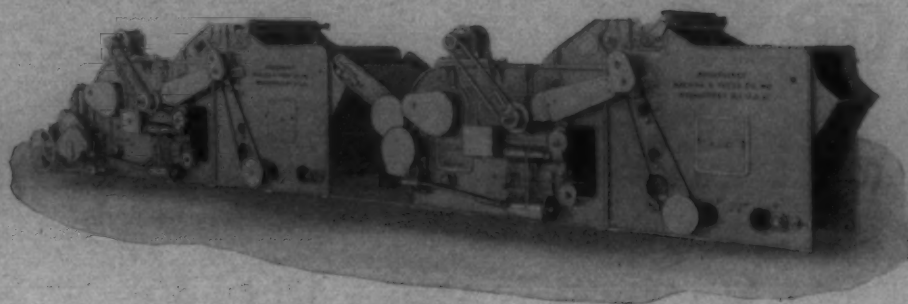
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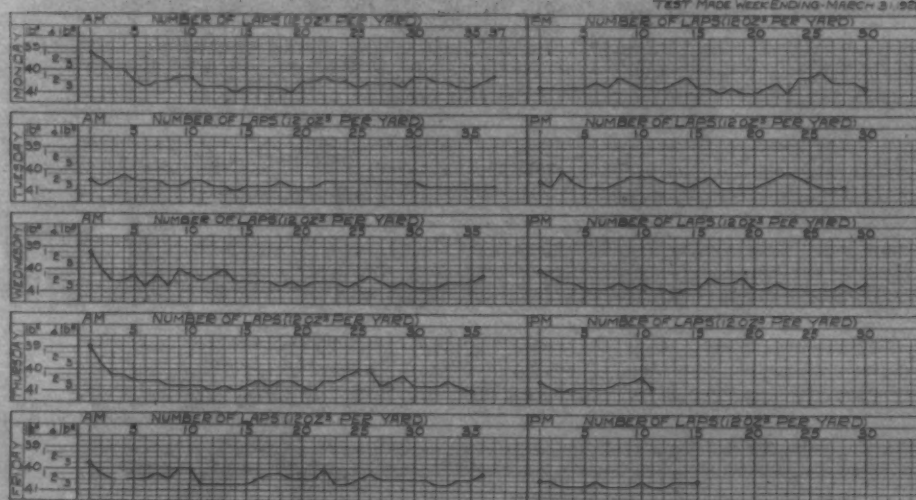
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In ordinary mill practice each linear inch of lap is drawn out or elongated to a length of approximately 22,000 inches for 30's yarn or 60,000 inches for 60's yarn.

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to Loom**

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Personal News

Frank Hancock has resigned as second hand in carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

T. McMullen has become overseer of the cloth room at the Slater Manufacturing Company, Marietta,

L. K. Thomas is now second hand in carding at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Josh Holley, of Pelham, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at the Nicolas Mills, Opp, Ala.

—, Wade has become master mechanic at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

T. R. Sossebee has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

G. S. Turp has resigned as assistant superintendent of carding and spinning at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

W. A. Smith, of Oxford, Ala., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Nicolas Mills, Opp, Ala.

J. L. Quick has been transferred from night to day overseer of carding at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

E. J. Walden is now assistant superintendent of the carding and spinning at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

J. H. Mayes, who has been manager of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., has been elected vice-president of the company.

Richard P. Arrington, superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the Greenville Rotary Club.

J. H. Porter, vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company Macon, Ga., has been very ill, but is reported as being somewhat improved.

F. J. Hunter has resigned as overseer weaving at the Red River Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Nicolas Mills, Opp, Ala.

John F. Scott, of Reidsville, N. C., has been appointed general manager of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga. He will assume his duties August 1.

J. H. Mayes, who has just been elected vice-president of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills will also be general manager of the Tifton Cotton Mills.

J. W. Kirksey has been transferred from overseer of carding in Mill No. 2 to a similar position in Mill No. 1 of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C.

J. L. Brannon has resigned as overseer of carding at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C., to become superintendent of the Fayette (Ala.) Mill of the Alabama Mills Company.

Mark Mayes has resigned as superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

W. F. Strowd, president of the Strowd-Holcombe Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and treasurer of the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., underwent an operation at a hospital in Birmingham and is reported as being very ill.

James P. Gossett, one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South, has moved his residence from Anderson, S. C., to Greenville. Mr. Gossett is head of the Gossett Mills, Inc., the consolidated company which was recently formed to operate the several mills in the Gossett group. He is a former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

James W. Holt

Maiden, N. C.—James W. Holt, 76, prominent cotton mill man here, died Tuesday at his home following an illness of several weeks.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. E. A. Henry and Mrs. J. B. Holliman of Greensboro; two sons, Edward Holt and John B. Holt, both of Maiden, and two sisters, Mrs. M. C. Richardson of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Mrs. J. C. Medlin of Hamlet.

Mr. Holt was born in Orange county and was reared at Rockingham. He was superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills here for nearly 10 years.

Boyd With American Spinning Company Since 1896

W. B. Boyd, secretary and treasurer of the American Spinning Company, for over a period of 32 years has been connected with that company and has earned high respect for his efficiency, untiring courtesy, and friendly disposition.

Mr. Boyd became associated with the spinning company in 1896, and has since won the esteem of the entire community. One of the principal streets in the village is named in his honor. — Greenville Daily News.

Greenville, S. C.—Stockholders in the American Spinning Company will meet in this city on August 15 to consider a proposal to increase the capital of the company from \$200,000 to not more than \$300,000. If the increase is authorized, the additional stock will be sold at a par value of \$100.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Siluria, Ala.—The 250 new looms recently ordered by the Buck Creek Mills for replacement purposes are now being installed.

Buchanan, Va.—The Business Men's Club is negotiating with a Northern mill for the establishment of a silk weaving plant here.

Scotland Neck, N. C.—A. McDowell, R. A. Phillips and D. Josey are members of a local committee to secure the location of a new knitting mill here.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The directors of the Red River Cotton Mills are considering plans for selling \$125,000 in bonds to provide for additional operating capital. The plant has been closed for some time. Stockholders are called to meet August 16th to vote on the proposed bond issue.

Charlottesville, Va.—Frank Ix and Sons, of North Bergen, N. J., have let contract for the erection of a silk mill here. The building will be 65x160 feet and will cost \$65,000. The company is to install 130 looms for silk and rayon fabrics.

Talladega, Ala.—Approximately \$3,000,000 is being expended on the new plant of the Bemis Bag Company. The mill town is to be called Bemis Village. Water mains and street paving are completed. Nine hundred homes have been constructed for employees. The concern will manufacture cotton products for use in the making of cloth bags.

Tifton, Ga.—The reorganized and refinanced Tifton Cotton Mills, of Tifton, which have not been in operation for several months, are expected to begin operations again about August 1.

A full force of employees on a day shift will begin with the opening. J. H. Mayes, of Fitzgerald, Ga., will be in charge of the plant as superintendent, and his son, Mark Mayes, will be in active charge of the Tifton operations. Work of getting the mills ready to open are in progress now.

Asheboro, N. C.—The first of September will see the opening of two new mills for Asheboro.

These are the Bossong Hosiery Mill and the Cetwick Silk Throwing Mill, Inc.

The Cetwick Mill will employ only women between the ages of 16 and 35. The Bossong Mill will employ both men and women.

Officers for these two business concerns have temporary offices in the old Randolph Chair Company offices. The chamber of commerce and other civic organizations of the town were influential in getting these two business concerns located in Asheboro, and they will mean a great deal to the town.



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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Lexington, N. C.—Fifty additional knitting machines are now being installed in the Shoaf-Sink factory here, manufacturers of women's silk and rayon hosiery.

The new equipment is being placed in an annex to the factory building recently built, in which 40 machines had already been installed. The completion of the present installation will increase the plant from 100 to 190 machines.

Whitmire, S. C.—A four-story addition to the main building of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, of Whitmire, is to be constructed at an early date, the time set for opening bids being August 7, it was announced from the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineering firm for the project.

The addition will be four stories, and will measure 120 by 135. It is to be of plank, timber and steel construction similar to the present main building. Capacity of the mill will be greatly increased when the addition is finished.

Whitney, S. C.—Continuing a program of improvement which has been going for over a year, Whitney Mills will make an addition to the machine shops and pumping rooms.

In order that the addition may be constructed, a part of the old shops building located between Lawson's Fork lake and the main body of the mill will be demolished. More room will thus be provided for the shops on the main floor, and improved quarters will be established for the pumps in the basement.

Other recent improvements at Whitney include the building of large new warehouses and a number of cottages for employees.

Monroe, N. C.—An entire new board of directors was elected at the annual meeting of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C. The new board is in turn expected to elect new officers and make plans for a resumption of operations at the plant, which has been closed for some time. R. C. Moore, of Charlotte, has been president.

New directors are J. W. Laney, J. C. Sikes, F. G. Henderson, W. H. Belk, A. M. Secrest, Dr. J. E. Ashcraft, M. K. Lee, W. M. Gordon, J. J. Crow and G. W. Duval. The directors will propose a new management and report at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders to be held August 14th.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract for the construction of a weave shed and cloth room, addition to Chesnee Mills was awarded to Grier Lowrance Construction Company, of Statesville, N. C., for \$103,340, according to announcement at the offices of Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers.

The structure will be completed,

it is expected, in about four months and will allow for the installation of 1,000 additional looms, some of which are to be placed immediately.

The building will be of brick and steel, red brick being used for facing. Both the weave shed and cloth room will be of one-story and basement. The weave shed is to measure 194 by 166 feet and the cloth room 86 by 63 feet. The roof will be of tar and gravel.

Richmond, Va.—The Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company, of Clifton, N. J., having taken over the property recently acquired at the corner of A street and First avenue, Blackstone, Va., for the establishment of its branch plant here, has just let the contract for alterations and repairs, to cost \$35,000. Mr. Klotz, president of the company, states that he expects to have the looms and all equipment in Blackstone ready for installation not later than September 1, and is confident the mill will be ready to commence operations during October. He said that the demand for the "Aristocrat" brand of silk goods manufactured by his company for the past eighteen years is so far in excess of what they are now able to turn out at the New Jersey plant that the Blackstone branch plant was necessitated.

Macon, Ga.—The Sumter Rayon Mills, of Americus, Ga., have let a contract to Kent & Ansley, local builders, for the construction of a new rayon knitting plant, the first of its kind in the southwestern portion of the State. It is expected that the unit will be ready to start operations about October 15.

The new company, which is capitalized at \$65,000, and is headed by M. C. Dennie, will produce rayon bolt goods to be utilized in making rayon hosiery and underwear for both men and women. More than 100 residents of Americus are stockholders in the firm, which will have an initial pay roll of \$800 a week, and up to \$2,000 before the end of the year.

The product of the plant will be disposed of in its finished condition, the entire operation being done at Americus. The plant will be located upon a tract purchased from C. M. Council, and situated on Dudley street, between Plum and Lamar streets, being part of the former W. H. C. Dudley home property.

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Weaving Mill is one of the busiest textile plants around Greenville, having been operating on full time during the period when other plants were curtailing several days each week. The mill has filled large orders for brake weaving for large automobile manufacturers, it is understood.

Chester, S. C.—Notices have been posted at the Republic Cotton Mills textile manufacturing plants No. 1 and No. 2 at Great Falls in Chester county calling for a vacation during the week beginning Monday morning, July 30, and continuing throughout that week, with the tow plants resuming operations Monday

morning, August 6. These two textile manufacturing plants, which manufacture print cloths, are on full time operations, but are willing

to cooperate with the scores of other textile manufacturing plants, which call for cessation of activities for one week.



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Southern Industrial Conference

Spartanburg, S. C. — About 75 prominent cotton mill executives of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina attended meetings of the Narrow Sheetings and Print Cloth Groups of the Cotton-Textile Institute Wednesday at the Cleveland Hotel. Mills with a combined spindleage of approximately 1,500,000 were represented at the meeting.

Walker D. Hines of New York, president of the Institute, who was in Charlotte Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Carded Yarns Group, took advantage of being in this locality to call the meeting here. Mr. Hines was present at both meetings and discussed matters of current interest with those present.

The principal topic at both meetings was the Institute's work in promoting more complete and accurate cost accounting studies. George W. Duncan of New York City, cost engineer of the Institute, led a lengthy general discussion on cost accounting, during which many ideas on the subject were exchanged.

John A. Law of this city, chairman of the advisory committee of the Print Cloth Group, presided at the meeting of that group.

Mr. Hines presided at the meeting of the Narrow Sheetings Group in the absence of J. J. Vereen of Moultrie, Ga., chairman of the advisory committee.

Institute Groups Meet

The ninth annual session of the Southern Industrial Conference will be held at Blue Ridge, N. C., August 2 to 5. The theme of the meeting will be Human Relations in Industry.

The speakers include a number of industrial leaders from the North and South and a program of unusual interest has been prepared.

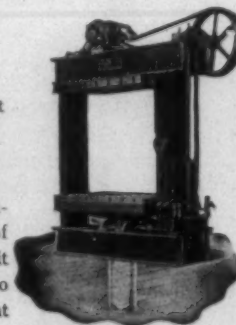
Two prominent textile men are to speak at the meeting of the Textile Group. Donald Comer, head of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., will speak on "Some Human Problems in Southern Textile Developments." W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers is also to speak.

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Any width, opening, and rise of platen to suit your work—Also Knuckle Joint and Power Screw Presses. Let us tell you more about them.



Established 1873

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Preparing Mercerized Yarns for the Knitter

(Continued from Page 18)

take up the chemical combinations. and lubricants it is unnecessary to It is a recognized fact that a mineral oil is the best lubricant for anything, ranging from machinery to yarn, but it is considered by competent dyers as being a dye resistant, and necessarily would have to be removed entirely before the yarn could be dyed uniformly. Vegetable oils are dye assistants, but are not so good as lubricants, and they are very likely to become rancid with age.

Even when all of the processes that have been mentioned have been carried out to perfection it is still possible to ruin the yarn as far as the knitter is concerned.

It is possible to have perfect mercerization, and yet in the subsequent

processes of quilling and winding to handle the yarn in such a manner that the resulting package will not meet the knitters' demands.

In the preparation of yarn for the knitter, the mercerizer must strive to produce a finished product that shows good mercerization, and which exhibits careful winding and packing. The one without the other would not meet the modern knitters' demand for a well finished mercerized yarn.

Industrial Rayon Plant

The general contract for construction of the Industrial Rayon Corporation plant at Covington, Va., will be let from the office of the owner in Cleveland, O., on August 6, it was announced by J. E. Serrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., engineers handling the project.

Plans have been released to 15 contractors throughout the country who will submit proposals on the gigantic textile plant.

More Detailed Cotton Reports

Washington.—Elaborate plans are being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to secure reports from all sections of the Cotton Belt this season on the grade, staple and tenderability of cotton as it is ginned.

This is the first season a comprehensive report as to classes of cotton has been attempted, the preliminary reports of last year applying only to restricted parts of the Cotton Belt because of insufficient money to extend the reporting methods.

Five offices are to be established,

in El Paso, Dallas, Austin, Memphis and Atlanta. At each place there will be a corps of cotton examiners and economists.

Arrangements are being made with gins throughout the country to secure a sample from every 10 bales ginned. This percentage will be sufficient to give an accurate picture of the total crop by grade, staple and character, Department of Agriculture officials believe.

Dates for the release of reports on cotton ginned during the 1928-1929 season are announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

Friday, Sept. 28, for cotton ginned in the United States prior to Sept. 1, 1928.

Friday, Oct. 26, for cotton ginned prior to Oct. 1.

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LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

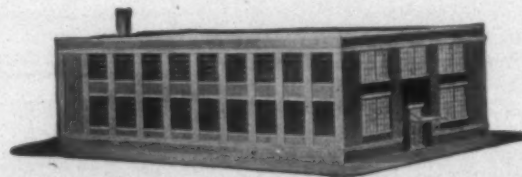
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

Friday, Nov. 30, for cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1.

Friday, Jan. 4, for cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1.

Friday, Feb. 15, for cotton ginned prior to Jan. 16.

Friday, April 19, for cotton ginned prior to March 1, 1929.

The grade and staple length of cotton carried over in the United States July 31, 1928, will be reported on a date to be announced later.

\$500 Textile Scholarship

As previously announced, the Hart Products Corp., of New York, well known manufacturers of chemicals and technical oils will again award a scholarship of \$500 to some boy or girl in the Southern textile industry to help them further in their education.

The Southern Textile Association has been acting as steward of this fund and it is vested with the sole authority as to how this scholarship shall be awarded and to whom.

The Southern Textile Association has issued the following instructions as a guide for applicants:

(1) Who can apply? Any needy boy or girl connected with the textile industry or whose parents are connected with the industry.

(2) How to apply: By addressing your letter of application to J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, 519 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. In this letter give your full name, age, address, stating briefly how far you

have advanced in your school work, your past school record, the course you now wish to pursue, and the institution you desire to attend.

(3) State in your letter the least amount of money you will need from this fund to continue your course.

(4) Your letter should be accompanied by a statement from two or three reputable citizens setting forth their estimation of your character, ability, and your need for aid.

(5) As the means of approximating the talents or ability of the applicant, you are required to write a short sketch on the "Development of the Textile Industry" in your county or in your State.

(6) The award will be made impartially and solely on the basis of merit. It devolves, therefore, upon each applicant to establish his claim to consideration.

(7) Applications should be mailed promptly and prepared carefully.

(8) The decision of the judges will be announced about September 1st through the Southern Textile Bulletin and by letter to those selected by the judges.

Orient is Rapidly Going Into Textiles

New York.—Development of the cotton spinning industry in the Orient, especially in China, Japan and India was held responsible for the decline of the business in England and the United States since the war by two spokesmen for the in-

dustry in England, who arrived here.

Arno S. Pease, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers and Frederick Helm, of the Calico Prints Association, both of Manchester.

The two who landed from the Cunard liner, Franconia, from Liverpool, agreed that Japanese Chinese and Indians now were supplying their own needs to a great extent, thereby curtailing the market for English and American cotton goods.

Hampton Smith Has Weaving Invention

Hampton Smith who for the past sixteen years has been manager of the Southern office and plant of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., has invented a very simple method of weaving leno fabrics on the ordinary Draper loom.

This new method does away with the usual slackness and jumper motions and requires no extra equipment for the Draper loom in a plain goods mill other than the steel leno harness as made by his company.

This new method thus makes the leno or cross weave available to any plain goods mill, a field in fabrics which heretofore has been open only to those mills which have dobby or jacquard looms.

The making of this fabric by this new method is now on exhibition at

the Steel Heddle building in Greenville, where a Draper loom is in operation under Mr. Smith's direction. This loom showing this method of leno weaving will also be on exhibition at the Southern Textile Exhibition this fall.

Studying Dry Goods Distribution Costs

The Department of Commerce has begun its specific study of distribution costs in the wholesale dry goods field in a representative house in the Middle West. Reports of each phase of the department's work are to be furnished to the Institute, which expects to announce the first within a month and to have the complete survey available for members as soon as the study is completed, or about October 1.

The Department of Commerce survey is to be along the lines of its recent studies of the wholesaling of groceries and the like, and will analyze the records of a typical establishment to determine what is profitable and what unprofitable territory, what constitutes the minimum volume of profitable orders, the degree of profit in lines carried, the costs of distributing specific classes of merchandise, and proportionate expenses of short and long profit lines. Selection of a mid-Western establishment, it is said, is due to the desire to hold down the costs and to the fact that the department has a trained field force in that locality.

FOR

DRILLS, OSNABURGS, TUBING, DUCKS, AND DENIMS

The Most Satisfactory Harness is

THE NON-SLIP MAIL

PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE
ADAPTED TO MACHINE DRAWING
LIGHTER THAN STEEL

SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT FOR CAM LOOMS

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

1867 Lawrence, Mass. 1928

Southern Representative: George F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.

Money-Saving Kinks in the Mixing, Opening and Cleaning of Cotton

(Continued from Page 20)

simply how many types of machines are set and operated.

A typical instance came to the writer's attention a little over a year ago. He was at a well-known Southern mill and the conversation turned to mixing. The superintendent said that at the suggestion of one of the laborers in the opening house he had made a great improvement in the handling of his bales of cotton. A visit was made to that part of the mill. A mix of fifteen bales was being used. A five bale mix was put in each opener. The cotton from all three was dumped on a moving belt which delivered it to a blower conveyor, which took it to the picker house.

The opener house was large and roomy, and the superintendent was asked why he didn't lay down a fifteen bale mix for each opener. He replied, because it saved labor to do it the other way, as his man had suggested. He was asked: Do you now have any less men? to which he replied that he did not, but the men liked it better. Of course they did, as it meant less work for them.

The superintendent further said, that although it was not a coincidence, as other things were the cause, ever since they changed from the fifteen bale mix in each opener, there had been more trouble in the various departments and in maintaining the yarn strength.

It was suggested that going back to the fifteen bale mix might cure some of the troubles. The superintendent doubted it. Six months later, the superintendent told the writer he had gone back to the original way of mixing, out of curiosity, and his former good conditions immediately returned.

The above is only an instance of what would be considered by many mill men as foolishness, but the fact of the case is that it took place in a fair sized spinning mill.

Many other cases could be mentioned, but it is thought that this one clearly shows the necessity for careful, thorough and consistent machine mixing.

Machine Condition and Operation

The average manufacturer does not consider it necessary to pay much attention to any kind of opening and cleaning machinery after it is once set up and operating.

Troubles were occurring frequently with the opening machinery in a Rhode Island mill. It was found on careful investigation, that the various speeds of the moving parts of the two openers had been changed without the superintendent's knowledge, and the settings were not alike. Consequently, the stock was not being properly handled and much trouble was caused. Such a cause of the losses and troubles occasioned through the mill had never been thought of.

There can be no argument that if extraneous matters can be removed from cotton by blowing, or sucking, them away, it is better than by

beating, or knocking, them off, which is sure to injure or break the fiber to some degree.

Practically all the developments modern opening and cleaning machinery have been directed to removing the motes, dirt, trash, etc., with as little mechanical beating as possible. In consequence, great strides have been made in the quality of opening and cleaning, and incidentally, in reductions in the cost of these processes. This has not only been noticeable in the opener house, but in the picking and carding departments. The better the cotton is opened and cleaned, the less severe the picking can be (sometimes eliminating a whole picking operation), as well as lightening the carding, and still getting better results with less wear and tear on the card clothing.

Cleaning by air has the added advantage that it takes out much neppy cotton, hitherto removed by the cards, and does not create any neps, something which mechanical opening always does. In other words, it improves the average value of the cotton instead of lowering it.

An instance came to the attention of the writer a short time ago, which he believes will be interesting, as it shows the money value of opening and cleaning cotton in the best possible way. A certain cotton mill in the North had the familiar old time opening machinery. They were being hard pressed by Southern competition. They had to buy longer staple and better grade cotton than their Southern competi-

tors, because their preparatory machinery was so poor. It was decided to throw out all the old opening and mixing machinery and put in the latest types, properly set and connected up. It was found that they could use a much shorter staple cotton of decidedly lower grade than their competitors were using, the machinery paid for itself in a very short time, and they made a better cloth than ever before, because of the fact that they could produce better laps and sliver, and consequently better yarn.

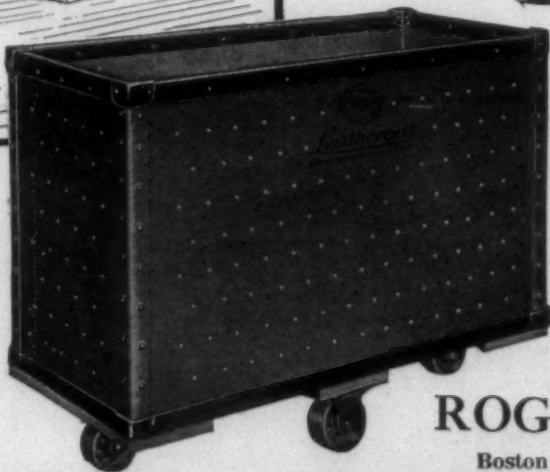
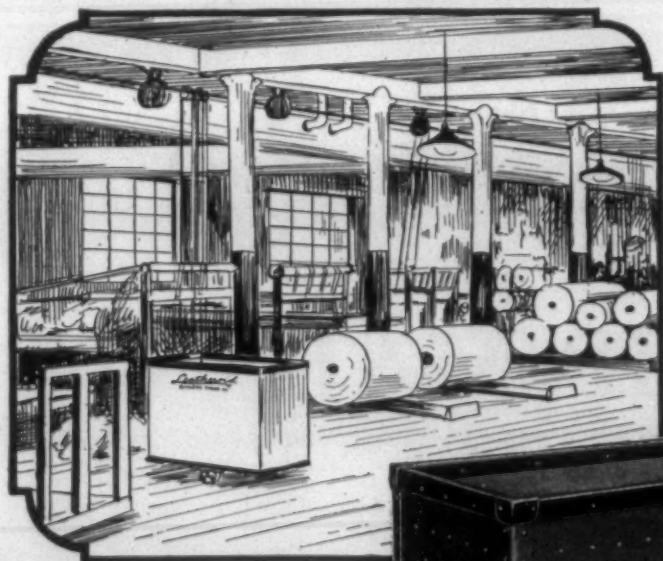
Very careful tests run a short time ago by a concern in the South, which has two mills making the same yarn, proved that there was absolutely no reduction in staple whatsoever with the new system, but there was with the old; that there was only one tenth of the motes in the lap under the new system; and that the total waste made was about the same.

Conclusion

It can be seen from the above, that, although the primary processes in a cotton mill may not seem to be as important as the later ones, constant attention to the small and seemingly insignificant details are a vital factor in bettering a mill's product, reducing seconds, lowering costs, and finally, because of these things, showing more profit at the end of the year.

Stand-patters say, "nonsense! it can't be done." Progressive up-to-date mills are proving it can be done.

Just where does your mill fit in?



Leatheroid

Solid substantial and lasting, because of a combination of material and construction which has been developed out of nearly half a century of receptacle building experience.

The name Leatheroid covers a complete line of all types of receptacles used in factories, mills, warehouses, etc., for transporting and storing raw materials, parts, cuttings, scraps and waste.

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Business and the South

Political campaigns of the future can no longer be conducted upon the assumption that the solid South can be surely counted upon to respond sympathetically to attacks upon business privilege or tariff-assisted business profits. The South is, on the contrary, rapidly losing its traditional attitude of hostility toward large scale industry and successful enterprise. The enmity of the cotton-growing States toward the industrial North, which had become an historical commonplace long before the Civil War, was for a time, however, reinforced by the outcome of that conflict, since the South was left in a condition of arrested industrial development. The old emphasis upon agriculture and upon a single crop—cotton—persisted indeed until the turn of the century. As traditional prejudices die hard, it has required a good many years of experience under a different sort of economic regime to bring about a change of heart toward business as distinguished from agriculture.

Even today the participation of the South in manufacturing is insignificant contrasted with the total volume of manufactures for the country at large. Nevertheless the predominant position now occupied by the Southern States in the textile field offers a constant reminder that the fortunes of the cotton farmer are bound up with those of industry. When all cotton had to be exported to Europe or shipped North it was not easy to persuade the Southern farmer of the identity of interests of the growing and manufacturing sections of the United States. Another industry, that of tobacco manufacture, which has made phenomenal strides in the South during the past twenty-five years, is also intimately linked with agriculture. Hostility may develop between growers of cotton and tobacco and manufacturers of finished products, but that does not preclude an increased consciousness of the mutual dependence of local farmers upon industries that have been established in their midst.

In the extractive industries, too, the rise of the South to prominence has tended to force home the lesson that the primary producer must rely upon the industrialist for continuous income and expanding profits. The coal operator does not need to be told that his returns depend upon the state of general business and that when manufacturing concerns are active he is more likely to prosper. The fact that the Southern States have increased their share of the country's bituminous coal output from about a quarter of

the whole in 1900 to about half the total output of the United States has therefore been another factor of moment in enabling the South to overcome its provincial enmity toward business.

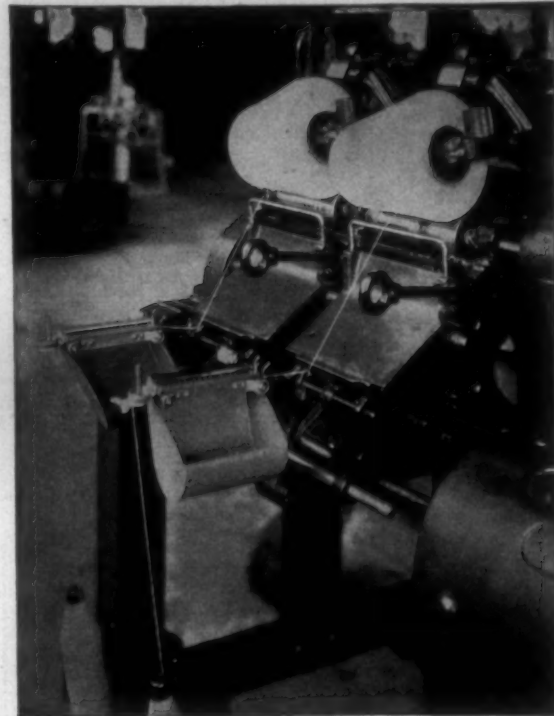
Rapid increase in the number of wage earners and greater concentration in towns and cities has been an inevitable concomitant of progressive industrialization which has further modified the sentiments and habits of the Southern people. The effect has been especially pronounced because the workers in the new factories have been largely recruited from country districts. The influence of changed environment consequently has exercised a widespread influence upon relatives and dependents located in regions that are in contact with semi-rural factory settlements.

Thus for a number of special reasons the connection between farm and factory in the Southern States has come to be more intimate and is superficially more evident than in many parts of the industrialized East or the agricultural Northwest which have a very hazy appreciation of the extent of the mutual dependence of agriculture and industry. Doubtless it is not mere accident, therefore, that accounts for the lesser vehemence manifested by the South when demanding adoption of radical plans for agricultural relief. In view of the strides that have been made toward industrial expansion it also becomes clear why the South is growing constantly more lukewarm toward requests for tariff revision downward. As industry expands, the industrialist's bias is shared by a steadily increasing percentage of the articulate political elements in the community. The South follows the general trend in this respect. The result is that the familiar differences in economic views that once constituted the basis for sectional and partisan issues are being rapidly eliminated. The South today probably has as many points of sympathetic contact with the industrial East as with the agrarian section of other parts of the United States.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Window Shade Board and Cloth Producers Confer on Problems

Chicago, Ill.—A large part of the session of the semi-annual meeting of directors of the National Association of Window Shade Manufacturers was devoted to a conference with representative shade cloth producers in which problems of the trade were discussed.

An effort is being made to bring the makers and sellers of shade cloth and shades closer together.



It's a simple matter to collect the dirt

THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

And when you let this new Eclipse be the "policeman of the Winder," you can bank on it nabbing every piece of foreign matter that comes jaunting along with your yarn. Incidentally, it's built stronger, simpler . . . and you'll find it considerably lower in price. Let us send you an Eclipse on trial . . . or give you a demonstration. Write us.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



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Cost for use

Past performances are uncertain guides to future possibilities. Even when assembled as individual yarn and fabric costs, they usually produce a combination of false signals and alibis.

TEXT-L-COST Methods are based upon the Principle of Exceptions—exceptions to normal and current possibilities with respect to the cost and profit on each yarn or fabric.

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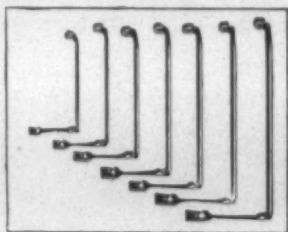
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—to have your textile machinery overhauled and repaired. Ours is the Better Service, in that, the majority of our craftsmen doing this work have been in our employ from five to thirty years and understand fully how to find the cause of trouble and repair it.

The parts they use in repairing your machinery are Better, because they are made in our own plant of the best iron and steel.

*"Quality Features Built-in,
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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Manufacturers, Overhauleds, and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery
W. H. MONTY P. S. MONTY W. H. HUTCHINS
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Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
—A—	—K—
Abbott Machine Co. —	Kaumagraph Co. —
Abington Machinery Works —	Keever Starch Co. —
Akron Belting Co. — 39	Klipstein, A. & Co. —
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. — 9	—L—
American Aniline & Extract Co. —	Lambeth Rope Corp. — 34
American Bobbin Co. —	Lane, W. T. & Bros. — 43
American Casablancas Corp. —	Langley, W. H. & Co. — 36
American Gansstoff Corp. —	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. — 32
American Moistening Co. — 25	Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. — 38
American Textile Banding Co. —	Leslie, Evans & Co. — 36
American Yarn & Processing Co. —	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Amory, Browne & Co. — 36	(Colored Insert)
Apco-Mossberg Corp. —	Lincoln Electric Co. — 21
Arbol Mfg. Co. —	Link-Belt Co. —
Armstrong Cork Co. —	Lowell Shuttle Co. — 26
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. — 42	—M—
Ashworth Bros. — 26	Marston, Jno. P. Co. — 37
Atkins, E. C. & Co. —	Mathieson Alkali Works —
Atlanta Brush Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. — 37
—B—	Moreland Sizing Co. —
Bahnson Co. —	Morse Chain Co. —
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —	—N—
Barber-Colman Co. — 4-33	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
Barber Mfg. Co. —	National Ring Traveler Co. — 37
Belger Co., Inc. —	Neutrasol Chemical Corp. —
Bell, Geo. C. — 24	Newmann, R. & Co. —
Bond, Chas. Co. —	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —
Borne, Scrymser Co. — 11	(Colored Insert)
Bosson & Lane —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. — 23
Boulligny, R. H., Inc. — 25	—O—
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. —	Oakite Products, Inc. — 18
Briggs-Schaffner Co. —	—P—
Brown, David Co. — 26	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. — 34
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Parker, Walter L. Co. — 31
—C—	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Carrier Engineering Corp. —	Penick & Ford, Ltd. —
Catlin & Co. — 37	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —	Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. — 25
Charlotte Manufacturing Co. —	Piccadilly Hotel — 33
Celanese Corp. of America — 6	Polk, R. L. & Co. —
Chemical & Dye Corp. —	—R—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. —	Ramsey Chain Co. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	Reeves Bros., Inc. — 36
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. —	Rhyne, Moore & Thies — 30
Adam Cook's Sons —	Rossier & Hasslacher Chemical Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. — 35	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. — 23	Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 35
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. — 14
Crump, F. M. & Co. —	Rogers Fibre Co. — 28
Curran & Barry — 36	Roy, B. S. & Son —
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. — 10	—S—
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —	Saco-Lowell Shops — 5
—D—	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. —
D. & M. Co. — 31	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. —
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	Scott, Henry L. & Co. — 34
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 36	Seaboard Ry. —
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. —	Seydel Chemical Co. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	Seydel-Woolley Co. — 38
Draper, E. S. — 24	Sipp Machine Co. —
Draper Corp. — 1	Sirrime, J. E. & Co. — 30
Dronsfeld Bros. —	S. K. F. Industries —
Duke Power Co. —	Southern Landscape Service — 37
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. — 25	Slip-Not Belting Co. — 35
Duplan Silk Corp. — 20	Sonneborn, L. Sons —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Sonoco Products —
—E—	Southern Ry. — 33-39
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. — 44	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. — 30
Eaton, Paul B. — 34	Stafford Co. —
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. — 29	Standard Nut & Bolt Co. — 34
Economy Baler Co. —	Standard Oil Co. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. — 27	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Entwistle, T. C. Co. — Colored Insert	Stein, Hall & Co. — 19
—F—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. — 36
Fafnir Bearing Co. —	Stone, Chas. H. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —	Sullivan Hardware Co. — 38
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	—T—
(Colored Insert)	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. — 43
Farish Co. — 24	Terrell Machine Co. —
Ferguson Gear Co. —	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Ford, J. B. Co. — 35	Textile Mill Supply Co. — 43
Foster Machine Co. —	The Texas Co. — 15
Franklin Process Co. —	Timken Roller Bearing Co. — 2
—G—	Tolhurst Machine Works —
Garland Mfg. Co. — 25	Tripod Paint Co. —
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc. —	Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —
General Dyestuff Corp. —	—U—
General Electric Co. — 13	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. — 17
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. — 26	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. — 38
Graton & Knight Co. —	Universal Winding Co. — 38
Great Northern Hotel — 33	—V—
Greenville Belting Co. — 42	Veeder-Root, Inc. —
—H—	Victor Ring Traveler Co. — 39
Haberland Mfg. Co. —	Fred'k Victor & Achells — 24
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —	Viscose Company —
Harrison-Wright Co. — 38	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. — 32
Hart Products Corp. —	—W—
H. & B. American Machine Co. — 12	Washburn, Inc. —
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	Watts, Ridley & Co. —
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Wellington, Sears & Co. — 36
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	Whitin Machine Works — 3
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. — 33
Hotel Imperial —	Williams, J. H. Co. —
—I—	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
Iselin-Jefferson Co. — 24	Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —
—J—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. — 36
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —	
Johnson, Chas. B. —	

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Small Brother: "Ha, ha! I saw you kiss Sis in your Ford roadster, last night."

Suitor (hurriedly): "Erah-er here's a quarter!"

"And here's ten cents change. I only charge fellows with a Packard a quarter."

Causes of Unlevel Dyeing On Rayon

(Continued from Page 14)

threads, and give rise to "plucking" when turning the yarn. This may be obviated by immersing the hanks in the dye-liquor to a much less degree than is usual. In fact, this system has been found very satisfactory.

There is not the slightest doubt that, in general, rapid dyeing of the common textile fibres is conducive to unevenness of shade, but with rayon the reverse is the case. Viscose, or regenerated cellulose, differs greatly from cotton as regards purity of cellulose, and consequently it takes up the color more rapidly. This attraction for dyestuffs is so great—out of all proportion to cotton—that the color rushes on to the fibre so quickly that the outside of the fibre is dyed before the fibres have been penetrated. At the same time the outer filaments of the thread have absorbed a lot of the dyestuff before it has reached the inner filaments. The several means which have been adopted to correct this are:

Correcting Faults

- (a) Reduction of temperature in dyeing.
- (b) The use of a longer bath.
- (c) The use of retarding agents.
- (d) The use of levelling agents.
- (e) Adding the dyestuffs solution to the bath in small portions.
- (f) Restricting the use of salts, such as Glauber's salt.
- (g) By a careful selection of the dyestuffs.

The levelling agents in use are turkey red oil, soluble oil, olive oil, soap and other textile soaps. Retarding agents are colloidal substances, such as fish glue, rayonal, starches, etc.

With regard to the dyestuffs, the selection of the colors is of considerable importance. It is well known that some colors have the property of dyeing level under almost any conditions, while others are very bad in this respect. This applies to the dyeing of any fibre, and their application to rayon must be infinitely more critical. Fortunately, level dyeing can be obtained under most conditions provided the correct colors are chosen. In contradistinction to the accepted rule for other fibres, it has been found that the dyestuffs which have the property of dyeing even shades on rayon are those which dye rapidly, i. e., those colors which are absorbed by the fibre quickest. This has special reference to the direct colors. These colors are absorbed by the fibre at different periods of time, no matter what the concentration of bath.

This is due to capillary attraction, and it is possible to measure it by simple means, which may be represented by degrees of capillary attraction. The high numbers are those colors which give the most even results, while the most uneven dyed are those which dye slowly. It has been found that those colors of a high number are the most suitable for even dyeing, with special reference to viscose. The principle of using the capillary attraction as a guide in selecting the colors is a

very old one, and has always been used in certain industries. Its application to dyeing viscose rayon is comparatively new, but it is worth a good deal of consideration. The method of finding the dyeing numbers of the colors is as follows: A hank of viscose yarn is first well scoured by the usual method and washed off. Two separate baths of colors, which may be named A and B, are prepared, each of the same strength, say 1 per cent in solution, and both are brought to the same temperature. A thread of the rayon is now suspended in each dye vessel, each thread being of an exact length, both in the bath and outside. On standing for an agreed length of time, the color will rise up the thread. Suppose the length outside the bath is 30 cms., and A rises up the thread 5 cms., then the number is 25. If B rises 16 cms. the number will be 14, the number being reckoned as that portion undyed or left white.

If two or more colors are used in the dyebath at the same time, i. e., compound mixings, it follows that colors which have similar numbers should be used. Otherwise, if two or more colors are used in the dyebath at the same time which are different numbers, e.g., a high number will be dyed first, and the low number slower.

The cause of much uneven dyeing is by the use of colors in the same bath of different numbers or degrees of capillary attraction. A remarkable fact about these high number colors is they may be dyed at the boil without fear of being unevenly dyed.—By W. Bennett, in the *Silk Journal of Manchester, England.*

A New National Acid Black

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has just placed on the market a new acid black under the name of National Buffalo Black GRF Conc. This dye fills a distinct requirement in the acid black line in that it is a true black not requiring the use of acid orange or other shading colors for general purposes. Furthermore, it is best dyed with Glauber's salt and sulphuric acid, yielding attractive deep shades which are freer from crocking and better in penetration than those resulting from shaded acid blue blacks. On account of its good fastness to light it is especially recommended for the dyeing of felt hats and carpet yarn. A further point of interest is the fact that this black stains cotton or rayon effects only slightly, which permits its use in the production of styles for which ordinary acid black combinations are not well adapted.

Buffalo Black GRF Conc. is exceptionally well suited for silk. It can be dyed satisfactorily with sulfuric acid; it produces, without further shading, an acceptable black which, with ordinary care shows no tendency to bronze even when dyed very heavy; and it possesses fastness to water and perspiration superior to that of the usual acid blue black mixtures.

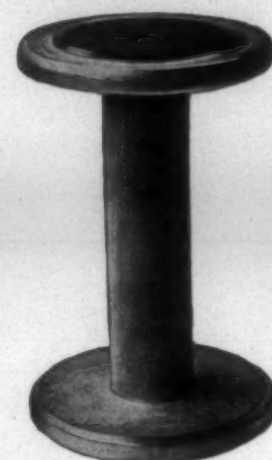
This new black is also suitable for printing both on wool and on silk.

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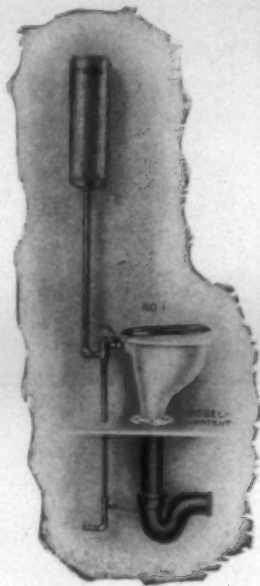
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Net Weight for Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

of cotton covered with the standard cotton bagging, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to the yard, known as the Odenheimer grade cotton bagging, and which cotton bagging was endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture as being superior in every way to jute bagging.

The cotton spinners will have a gain of 7 lbs. per bale on cotton covered with cotton, but as the second hand value of cotton bagging over jute bagging is over 60 cents per bale more, beside the other advantages, the cotton spinners are asked to divide their gain with the cotton growers, and allow them 2 lbs. extra for this gain, or in all, 9 lbs.

The writer has undertaken to bring this matter before the cotton spinners, and this letter is addressed to every cotton mill in the United States, with the request that they agree to allow 9 lbs. extra weight on every B/C covered with this standard cotton bagging, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to the yard.

Already four mills have consented to allow 9 lbs. extra weight.

The Lane Cotton Mills have purchased during the past season over 1500 B/C covered with this bagging, and has found a gain of more than 9 lbs. per bale.

Be kind enough to advise the undersigned of your decision in this matter, either favorable or unfavorable."

P. S.—Your attention is also directed to the incorporation last week of the "Southwide Cotton Council," with headquarters at New Orleans. Its object is to stabilize the price of cotton and establish a fair price for both the cotton growers and cotton spinners.

Movement Away From Staple Fabrics Noted in Textiles

(Continued from Page 8)

required. This includes skeins, spools, cones, cops, wooden bobbins, paper shells, or customer's beams.

For the knitting trade there are single yarns, twists or white yarn, white and colored, two color combinations, or of two fibres, such as rayon and celanese or cotton, dyed or natural, and supplied on cones or metal spools.

For weaving shirtings, dress goods, satins and draperies requiring rayon in the warp, either natural or dyed, sized or unsized, single or two ply, the yarn can be supplied in skeins, metal spools, paper shells, or customer's beams. For rayon filling, either natural or dyed, the yarn is furnished on metal spools, wooden shuttle bobbins, or on paper cops.

For woolen or worsted manufacturing are all types of novelty twists in white, solid colors, or two color effects in all classes of fastness required, and put up on spools ready for use for decorations and striping.

For lace manufacturers are special twists which are suited to their equipment and fabrics, supplied on metal spools or paper tubes.

One of the more recent propositions in fine cloth manufacturing which apparently has progressed from the novelty to the staple article, is that of rayon and celanese voile. The Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company has a large installation of machinery designed particularly for twisting yarns for such purposes, as well as making the higher twists for crepes. The latter has every promise of being a most active and interesting development, which will no doubt in time have a permanent place among the popular types of sheer fabrics. Some of the most beautiful creations imaginable are being offered in these classes of merchandise, and more mills are becoming interested each season in manufacturing them.

It can readily be seen that with these facilities located within a short distance mills making many types of fabrics can operate knitting machines or looms without any investment whatever for yarn preparation equipment, and in no case would it be necessary for a mill to invest in any of the types of equipment which might not be in permanent and constant use. The type of service rendered provides for the customer the same facilities as would similar departments of his own mill, and his requirements are in the hands of an organization composed of men of wide experience, each in his particular kind of work. No other form of textile activity is founded so entirely upon a basis of intimate personal service.

There is a distinct demand for many of the types of work described for which no facilities formerly existed in the Southern States, and there has been a most favorable response to the efforts made to create new high standards of workmanship, quality and service in those lines which to some extent were already established. The warm welcome already extended to this concern by the trade is extremely gratifying to those responsible for its creation and is deeply appreciated.

The Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company was organized in October, 1927, by Edwin F. James, president, Royal Little, treasurer, and their associates, with a paid in capital of \$150,000. Mr. James was formerly a partner in the Textile Silk Dye Works of Philadelphia, and Mr. Little was treasurer of the Special Yarns Corporation, South Boston, Mass. Since then the Special Yarns Corporation has merged with the Franklin Rayon Dyeing Corporation, Providence, R. I., and a new company called the Franklin Rayon Corporation has been formed with a paid in capital of about \$1,000,000 with Mr. Little as vice-president and general manager. The associated interests now involved are operating five plants where rayon is dyed and processed, two in New England and three in the South.

The capacity of the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company is about 60,000 pounds per week of yarn dyeing and converting and about 75 people are now employed. Additional land is included in the property for increasing to more than double the present size and capacity.

Night Work in Mills

The textile industry is having its problems arising from over-production. A program of curtailment in some lines is the effort to meet this condition, but is not generally effective. Further steps are necessary, many cotton manufacturers believe, and there is a reconsideration of the suggestion that perhaps the textile industry should abandon night work. That problem, of course, is more complicated than it appears to the average man, not familiar with the cost of production, but it is an answer to over-production that can be understood. It is rather difficult for the outsider to understand why mills should run at night through a period of curtailment.

It has been suggested that legislation of the right sort might bring about solutions of textile problems that the manufacturers themselves are not able to make effective, because of differences of opinions or failure of agreement.

One suggestion has been the passage of a law prohibiting night work for women and those under age. Few mills can operate without such labor and deprived of it, running at night would be impracticable. The view has been expressed that the textile interest of the country would in time find that daytime operations would bring about the curtailment desired, advance the price of goods and allow better wages.

One of the objections to a general abandonment of night work on the part of the mills is that much labor would thus be thrown out of employment. An answer is that those employed would earn more and thereby relieve the younger members of the family from the necessity of working in the mills.

But, as we stated, the question of stopping all night-work in the cotton mills of the South involves more problems than are to be dealt with readily, though there is a very general disposition patent consideration. Those who use to say, "It can't be done," are not so positive in their views. It is reported that men of influence in the industry are beginning to think the suggestion of a day-light schedule entitled to consideration.—Spartanburg Herald.

Atlanta Textile Supply Co.
Completes New Home

Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta Textile Supply Company has completed its new home at 695 Glenn street, S. W., according to the industrial bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. The concern is headed by W. T. McLeod, of Greensboro, N. C., who is president and principal owner of the McLeod Leather & Belting Co., as well as of the Odell Mill Supply Company, of Greensboro; the Spartanburg Mill Supply Company, of Spartanburg, S. C.; the Greenville Textile Supply Company, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. McLeod states that R. E. Dorran will be manager of the Atlanta branch of the company.

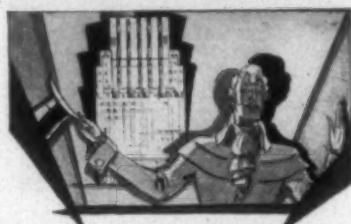
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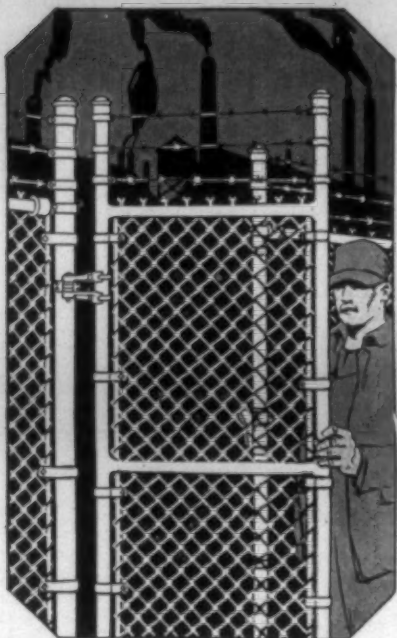
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Community Health— A Successful Project

(Continued from Page 7)

The first effort was to get a registered nurse who had no fear of work, and with sufficient tact to sell her services to every man, woman and child in the village. It took patience and perseverance on the part of the nurse, however, it was not long before a fly was known to be a menace to life, and every child in the village knew the value of iodine and mercurochrome. Now, every child of ten years of age knows more about health than the average grown man or woman knew twelve years ago.

On account of inexperience and lack of advice on matters pertaining to health work it has been necessary that certain changes be made in the modus operandi from time to time. In other words, it is no longer necessary to sell public health to the employees. It has been sold, they bought it, and are perfectly satisfied with the purchase. At present the more vital phases of the work are being dealt with. The elementary part of the work has been completed which leads up to the pursuance of the more technical or professional phases. By this is meant, communicable disease control, venereal disease control, conservation of child health, prenatal service, pre-school hygiene, infant welfare service, and the health of the school child. Matters of sanitation and water supply are of no concern. These matters were taken care of ten years ago by the installation of a modern sewerage system and a modern water supply, subject to quarterly analysis by the chemist of the State Health Department.

Every person entering the employ of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company must have a physical examination and it is urged that they have one thorough examination once per year thereafter. These examinations have revealed some very startling facts. For instant, under venereal disease control, the fact was developed that my servant and the servant of our doctor showed a four plus Wassermann, that is to say, these servants were sufficiently infected with syphilis to be communicated to members of our household through a cut or an abrasion. Just think of this will you. These servants were relieved of their work and treated until the reaction became negative. These examinations have also revealed such facts as, that children of families who were born and reared on the place showed a four plus Wassermann. These men, women and children, sick and lifeless and did not know what was the trouble. They do not know yet, because these records are kept private subject to the inspection of only those who are entitled to know the facts. All the patient knows is, that once I was sick and now I am well.

For the purpose of serving prenatal child birth as well as the general care of the sick, 45 young white women and 32 colored women have been taught and finished the course in bedside nursing. This means 77 trained or partially trained women,

white and colored, who know what to do in a sick room for a population of 2,200. Now, let's make a comparison with the same condition in Spartanburg county. Spartanburg county has a population of 100,000. There are in Spartanburg county 147 midwives. The health department is trying to give these midwives some training. The first thing that was done was to make the Wassermann test. This test showed 17 of this number reacted four plus. Think of this, 147 supposed midwives, without training, 17 of these reacting four plus for a population of 100,000 people, against 77 partially trained nurses showing no reaction for a population of 2,200. Are you surprised that the infant mortality in Spartanburg county is the greatest of any part of the United States? Think of a mother and infant being attended by a midwife sufficiently infected with syphilis to be transmitted to the mother and child. Now I am going to tell you, that if your company or village has not taken some steps along this line, this same condition exists in your community, because, the conditions which I have called to your attention are general and not local.

Public health is largely a matter of education. It is taught in the public schools of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company. The children are examined regularly and kept vaccinated. Every child is given a card showing defects if any and these defects called to the attention of the parent. Milk supplies are a source of much unnecessary sickness and this is a hard matter to control under the family cow system. Local milk supplies are not what they should be, that is to say in small towns and local communities. Mill villages have no jurisdiction over outside properties and to remedy this evil it is necessary to rely upon the county health departments. Spartanburg county is beginning to take these local milk supplies under its control which will in time, correct the evil.

zation of milk, but we will not go into this today. This is a matter for professional discussion. A layman is speaking to laymen and laywomen and if we can clean up the family cowstall and the local milk supply barn, we will have gone a long way in health work and then have plenty. A lot can be said about pasteurization of time to talk about pasteurization.

Now, I presume the question in your minds as to what we can do about the health situation in our respective communities. We admit the situation justified some action. There is no excuse for the Piedmont being the black area on the disease map, but on the other hand there are plenty of reasons for it being the healthiest spot on the globe.

In the first place, nothing much can be done unless your officials are really interested in the welfare of the people. The ideal solution would be a well organized county health department working in conjunction with the State Health Department, supplemented by a registered nurse in every mill village, cooperating with the county health department. To do this organizations like yours will be obliged to

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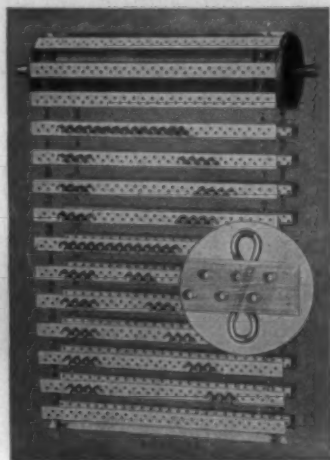
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get behind the work and create a public sentiment for it. You must first convert your officials; then begin in an elementary way and get your people behind you in the purpose. This will gradually spread over your entire county and State. It will have to be forced upon many members of the medical profession. I am sorry to be obliged to admit that there are some doctors who are not vitally concerned with the good health of the masses. I could say more on this subject but will desist and allow you to draw your own conclusions. You must also realize that county health work depends entirely upon appropriations for the purpose and this is in the hands of your legislative delegations. Very few politicians have the backbone to do a thing because it is inherently right. The cannot hear the still small voice, but they hear well and listen attentively to, the vox populi. Now, if you are really interested in health work and want to do something about it, interest the constituency of the politician and the people at large and then watch your family physician and the politician prick up their ears and chime in.

Do you know State and County vital statistics are by no means accurate? I have quoted you a lot of figures on county health matters and they were obtained from our only known source, yet I am going to tell you, that I will not guarantee correctness. All because the legislature has not got the backbone to pass laws with sufficient teeth in them to make the medical profession make the proper reports. This condition should not exist. Any business without proper records is a poorly managed business.

You social workers will do well to study these things, and encourage your people to vote for character and intelligence. The greater part of your troubles will be corrected right here. This is your first step in a wonderful work and this summer as the time to launch your campaign.

Textile School Installs Fade-O-Meter

Clemson College, S. C.—In continuation of the policy of following developments in the textile industry, the Clemson textile school has recently installed one of the latest types of the Fade-O-Meter, a machine for determining the fastness of colors to light.

Since the World War the American public has demand fabric colors which are fast to light, laundering, etc. This quality is, of course, obtainable only by proper selection of dyestuffs.

With the new Fade-O-Meter, Clemson textile students will be able to study the fastness of all colors in various materials and to make such tests as may be required in their work. The Fade-O-Meter, as the most recent advance in this field, is of interest to cotton mill managers, dyers, and merchants who handle colors materials. Members of the college faculty are pleased to demonstrate the machine to those who are interested.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—A moderate amount of business in cotton goods was reported during the week, sales of unfinished goods being better than the finished lines. The automobile trades took fair quantities of wide goods. Cotton duck moved in small quantities at low prices. Moderate business was done in bedspreads, draperies and a number of the rayon specialties.

The movement for a week's close down beginning July 30 has made good headway. A considerable number of plants have already posted notices of their intention to close and many others are expected to do likewise. Reports from the South indicated that the majority of mills making print cloths and sheetings and carded yarns were expected to stand idle for the week.

A fair business in white goods was reported, while sales of colored sheets and pillow cases were equal to the production. Gingham were slow and bleached goods were quiet.

Prices have held well on all lines, being especially firm on print cloths and sheetings. Mills are apparently intent on maintaining prices even though cotton is lower.

Wide sheeting markets have strengthened steadily and bid fair to advance to levels that will induce mills to take on late business that may give an even chance for profit. The curtailment that has been going on is to be continued until it is possible for mills to work out a profit before they will consider expanding production again. The advances named thus far are trifling, but as many widths are becoming scarce the time is not far distant when further advances can be asked. It has taken many months to bring about a reduction of stocks that was brought on by an excessive production resulting largely from unusual additions to plants and installation of additional machinery. Pillow tubing, sheet and pillow cases advances are under way in all quarters of the markets, and there has been more buying in the past ten days, with a promise that wholesalers will now come forward and reassert their meager supplies.

What impressed buyers was the firmness of mill quotations on print cloths and sheetings, one or two primary quarters offering yardage at under the general levels, and this

applying to but two or three constructions. Second hand offerings were to be met with. A few such goods sold at slight concessions, the quantities available proving to be insufficient for buyers requiring larger yardage totals. The week was quiet, the orders placed totalling up into a comparatively small amount.

In print cloths buyers obtained 64x60s in one quarter at 7½ cents while others held firm at 8 cents. Sales of 68x72s were made at 9 cents through first and second hands, a number finding themselves unable to do this, 9½ cents being the market. Buyers paid 10 cents for 72x76s and 7 cents for a few 60x48s, bids of 6½ cents being turned down invariably. Second hand 7.15-yard were obtained at 6 cents and other sales made at 6½ cents. The 36-inch 64x60s were held for 7½ cents.

For 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 7, net, continued firm in first hands, with some second hand goods at one-eighth less. It was suggested that second hand offerings in sheetings are more numerous than is true in print cloths. First hands hold 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard at 9, net, with second hand goods at one-quarter less; 4.70 yard quoted at 7½, net; 36-inch, 5.00 yard, at 7½, net in first hands, with some second hand goods at one-eighth less; 56x60, 4.00 yard had sold at 9 for different makes during the week; 40-inch, 3.60 yard at 10 and at 10½, net, for different makes; 40-inch, 2.85 yard at 11½ to three-quarters, net.

In a few quarters reports indicated that a fair amount of fine goods business was being negotiated, among the constructions wanted being dobby rayons for dress goods and plain constructions, among which were all cottons, rayon mixtures and a few all rayons.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10½
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	12
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In spite of the small amount of trading and consumers' indifference to yarn supplies, the markets were kept on a very firm basis during the week. Prices did not weaken when cotton went lower and spinners' quotations showed unusual firmness. Spinners are apparently convinced that they must maintain prices and did not follow the cotton market down. It was said here that reports that buyers were getting yarn in small lots at less than quoted prices exaggerated because the quantities thus secured were very small.

While business has been small recently, it is generally believed that the yarn market has made some progress and is slowly working toward an improved basis. Yarn production is still being sharply curtailed and is expected to be reduced still further. Spinners who attended the meeting of the Carded Yarn Group were almost unanimous in believing that further curtailment is essential and if the output is held down for some weeks to come, it should have a very constructive influence on the market.

Day to day trading during the week covered small lots of yarn, sales being reported on the same price basis as during the preceding week. Buyers are waiting further crop news and unwilling to buy except for their immediate needs. Most yarn consuming mills are carrying very small stocks and it is believed that they must buy more freely within a short time. The best demand has been coming from the weaving mills, their purchases for the last several weeks being larger than the orders placed by knitters.

Combed yarn spinners report that conditions continue very unfavorable. Some of them have stated that current quotations are at least five cents under replacement costs. Some of the mills which have few orders on hand but who have cotton bought at considerably less than present prices have shaded their prices slightly during the past week.

Reports from various Southern centers show that the knitting mills are gradually getting a somewhat better business and more activity is anticipated soon. Full fashioned mills are generally getting a good business, their purchases of silk having shown some increase.

Southern Single Skeins.		
4-8s	33	
10s	33 1/2	
14s	34	
16s	34 1/2	
20s	35	
24s	35 1/2	
26s	36	
30s	36 1/2	
40s	37 1/2	

Southern Two-ply Skeins.		
4s-8s	33	
10s	33 1/2	
12s	34	
14s	35	
16s	35 1/2	
20s	36 1/2	
24s	37 1/2	
26s	38 1/2	
30s	39 1/2	
40s	41 1/2	

Southern Single Warps		
4s-8s	34	
10s	34 1/2	
12s	35	
14s	35 1/2	
16s	36 1/2	
20s	37 1/2	
24s	38 1/2	
26s	39 1/2	
30s	40 1/2	
40s	42 1/2	

Southern Two-ply Warps		
8s	33 1/2	
10s	34	
12s	35	
14s	35 1/2	
16s	36 1/2	
20s	37 1/2	
24s	38 1/2	
26s	39 1/2	
30s	41 1/2	

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler, Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.		
8s	32	
10s	32 1/2	
12s	33	
14s	33 1/2	
16s	34	
18s	34 1/2	
20s	35	
22s	35 1/2	
24s	36 1/2	
26s	37 1/2	
30s	38 1/2	
40s	40 1/2	
44s	41 1/2	
48s	42 1/2	
52s	43 1/2	
56s	44 1/2	
60s	45 1/2	
64s	46 1/2	
68s	47 1/2	
72s	48 1/2	
76s	49 1/2	
80s	50 1/2	

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns		
8-12s	46	
20s	48	
30s	53	
36s	54	
38s	55	
40s	56	
50s	60	
60s	66	
70s	80	
80s	85	

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.		
10s	42	
12s	42 1/2	
14s	43 1/2	
16s	44 1/2	
22s	46	
24s	47 1/2	
26s	49	
28s	50	
38s	55	
40s	56	
50s	62	
60s	67	
70s	80	

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A concern well known to Southern textile trade has opening for salesman in South Carolina and Georgia, who thoroughly understands the application of warp dressing, sulphonates, oils, penetrants, etc. Man preferred who is now employed and making good but who is looking for a larger opportunity to prove his real merit. None but experienced salesmen will be considered. Address J. M. S. care Southern Textile Bulletin. Replies will be kept in strict confidence. (Our own organization has been advised of this advertisement.)

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1 Barber-Coleman Tying-in Machine—Model K-Portable, re-built three years ago, by Barber-Coleman guaranteed first class.

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8,000—4x6 Metal Band Spools.

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Wanted

Superintendent to take charge of plant processing rayon yarns. Must be familiar with winding, coning, copping, warping, and slashing. The Yarns Corporation of American, Spartanburg, S. C.

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Wanted—About August 15th Fixers and Section Men, for carding, spinning and weaving. Apply to W. S. Porter, Russellville, Ala.

WANTED

Two Good Men

For Southern cotton mills; one to take charge of tire cord twisting \$50-\$60 a week; the other to superintend a tire cord mill, salary \$5,000-\$7,000 per year according to ability. Charles P. Raymond Textile Service, 294 Washington Street, Boston.

For Sale

Six Draper Warpers with creels for 500 ends, in good condition for beams 26" by 54". Rountree Cotton Mills, Inc., Meridian, Miss.

Wanted

Band Instructor who will work in the Mill and teach a small band. Good living conditions and good pay for the right man. Prefer single man however, will consider man with family. Apply J. T. Phillips, Supt., Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Inc., Siluria, Alabama.

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As overseer weaving, 15 years experience on various styles dobby, fancies, cam work. Practical loom man; Draper, automatic, Stafford, C. T. K. Four years' textile research work. Native North Carolina. Age 43, single, absolutely temperate. Now employed as overseer weaving. Address W. F. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer sewing or finishing department. No. 5460.

WANT position as roll coverer. Can run shop or act as assistant. Can do anything in roller shop, and can change on short notice. No. 5461.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or designer, or both. Four years in textile college, and six years practical experience. No. 5462.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Good references. No. 5463.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding or all three. Age 40. 15 years clean record as overseer. Will go anywhere, if wages are right. References all past and present employers. No. 5464.

WANT position as electrical engineer in large manufacturing plant. 25 years experience with engines, turbines, electrical machinery and distributing systems. Am available in May. Have family. A-1 references. No. 5465.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner in large mill. Experienced and well qualified. No. 5466.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5467.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have filled every position in weave room, successfully. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens, duck, corduroy, etc. Best references. No. 5468.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or both in smaller mill. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5469.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced in all kinds of weaving. A hustler for good quality production and good manager of help. Best of references. No. 5470.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding. Reliable, efficient, clean habits, splendid textile education and the best of references. No. 5471.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 38. Experienced on plain, jacquard and other fancies. I. C. S. textile course. Know how to get good production at low cost. References. No. 5472.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Fully qualified, experienced. Further information to anyone interested. No. 5473.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

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WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience; age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

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Whitin Machine Works
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- Cotton Softeners—**
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E. F. Houghton & Co.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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- Cotton Waste Machinery—**
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Link-Belt Co.
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Draper Corporation.
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—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
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Seydel-Woolley Co.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.**
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Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**
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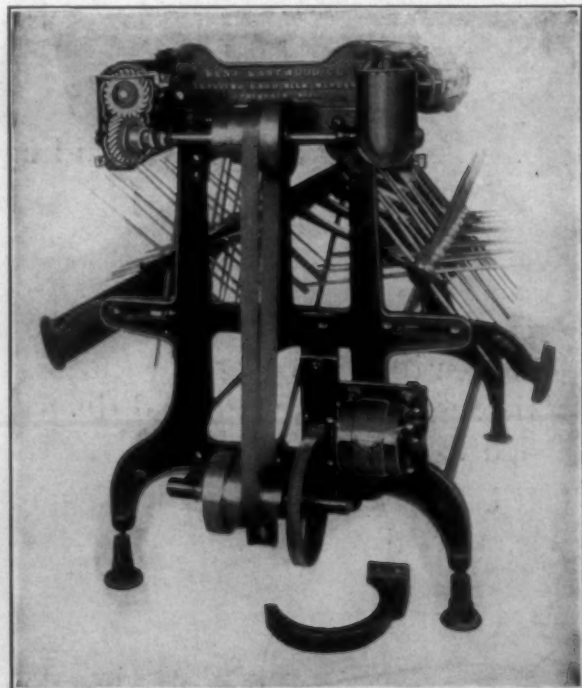
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 26, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Girls! Employers Say Good Lookers Are Best

"Good looking girls make the best workers," William Nebel, owner of the Nebel Knitting Mills said. He refuses to employ girls who are not good looking. "Frowzy women, whether chickens or old maids," according to him, make careless workers.

The popular belief that women are not such good workers before they are 30 years of age or thereabouts, because they spend too much time "still hunting" for a mate, was discredited by him. He did not pretend to know when women grew discouraged at that game, but, according to him, thoughts of men had little bearing on the kind of work women do.

D. I. Williams, superintendent of the Louise Mills, upheld the same contention that thoughts and plots for marriage do not tend to make women's work careless. Age, he thinks, has not so much to do with efficiency, although he admits that most of the women in the Chadwick Hoskins Mills are from 16 to 25 years of age. "Some women would not be decent workers at any age," he declared. "And some would be dandy till death did them and work part."

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Cotton Mill

We had a vacation during the Fourth-of-July-week, and I think everybody is feeling fine; lots of us made trips to different places while others stayed here all the week; but I think most all were ready to go to work this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bozeman visited a few of the big places — New York City, Atlantic City, N. J., and other places; they were off for a week, going from one big city to another and enjoyed their trip fine;

they returned home Monday, July 9th.

Mr. E. L. Crenshaw is off on vacation part of this week, guess he will begin work Monday, July 16th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Reeves, Wednesday, July 4th, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Trader visited in Darlington, last week.

Mr. Carl Hair of Charlotte, visited here last week with friends.

Mr. B. T. Hendrix has been down with fever for a few weeks, but I think he is improving some, now.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Faile, age about 14 years, died Friday, July 13th, after having fever for a few days.

A READER.

MOBILE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We're all back at work after enjoying a "whole" week's vacation. Part of the night line has started and from all accounts I don't think it will be long until both shifts will be running regularly.

We had quite a few visitors here for the "Fourth" and lots of our folks sought pleasure elsewhere. During this time our superintendent, Mr. Ayer, motored through Florida's Gulf Coast section and other interesting points.

Mrs. Dora Tucker and Mrs. Callie Pierce spent last week in New Orleans.

Mrs. W. B. Wilson and daughter, from Columbus, Ga., who came to spend the "Fourth" with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hearn, were called home suddenly on account of a serious illness in their family.

Mrs. Luther Atherton and little daughter returned home Tuesday from Tallahassee, Ala., where they have been visiting relatives.

Mr. Cliff Atherton and family spent the Fourth in Union Springs, with his relatives.

The stork visited the homes of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wiggins, leaving each a fine baby boy.

The Epworth League is planning a good program for Sunday night as they have been invited to put it on at the Oakdale M. E. church. All members are urged to attend and bring all visitors possible.

The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Henry died last Tuesday night. Funeral services were held at the home and the little body was taken to the Wheelerville cemetery for burial.

Aunt Becky, I think the story gets better; but, please don't keep John in this terrible suspense much longer.

GENE.

FORSYTH, GA.

The Ensign Corporation

Please correct an error in our news last week. It was Mrs. C. J. Jones and little son, who was hurt in an auto accident, instead of "Mrs. Hunt and little son." Mrs. Jones died from this accident, July 13th, at her home 204 Fourth Ave., LaGrange, Ga. She was the mother of Mrs. Willie Hunt, of Forsyth. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt, attended the funeral of Mrs. Jones.

Mr. W. A. Hunt visited Mr. J. R. Plunket, in Columbus last week.

Mr. T. B. Walden, Miss Ruby Ard and Miss Ruby Howard, motored to Fort Valley, Sunday.

Mr. Eli Garret and family have been visiting in Crawford, the past week-end.

Mr. Flem Garrett, was visiting his uncle, Mr. I. W. Garrett, of Buena Vista, Ga., last week.

Our superintendent, Mr. J. W. Stewart, was visiting in Barnesville, last Sunday.

Mr. A. C. Maze, spent Sunday night with old friends in Forsyth.

Mr. Clinton Story is spending some time with friends in Barnesville, Ga. We miss "our folks" when they go away even for a short stay.

PEGGY.

Becky Ann's Own Page

A PLEASANT SURPRISE FROM DAVID KOON.

One of the most pleasant surprises I have had in a long time, was a letter received Tuesday morning from D. D. Koon, Greenwood, S. C., a young man who, 19 years ago, was a member of my Sunday school class in Newberry Mill Baptist church, Newberry, S. C.

David says he is a regular reader of our paper, and has read a lot of my writings and has never forgotten me.

In the original wee, hand painted envelope, David sent me a letter I wrote him, over 19 years ago, which reads as follows:

Newberry, S. C.,
Feb. 27, 1909.

Dear David:

I am so glad to have you in my class, and hope that you will come every Sunday, and help me to make our class the best in the whole Sunday school. If we will all do the best we can, we will succeed, for God will help us if we try to help ourselves. Now, David, if you know anything that I can do to make the boys love me better, tell me what it is. I want the boys to love me, for I love them.

Your loving teacher,

Ethel Thomas.

David has kept this little letter all these years, and I have no idea that there is another anywhere in existence, though each of my 20 boys received a similar one on the same date.

David and our youngest son, Ben C. Thomas, were "buddies" in those days. Wonder if he remembers the time "Uncle Jeems" caught them smoking cigarettes behind the wood pile?

His letter brings back many pleasant memories, especially of David, "Aunt Polly," and his splendid mother, who were such good neighbors.

I would be glad to hear from any of the boys who belonged to my Sunday school class in Newberry. Most of them are married, I suppose. I hope they all grew up to be good men.

"AUNT BECKY."

ANOTHER JOSHUA

He was a ducky on trial for making whiskey.

"What's your name?" asked the judge.

"Joshua, suh."

"Are you the Joshua that made the sun stop?"

"Naw, suh—Ise de one what made de moonshine."

CASH AND CARRY

Customer: "I want some powder to kill cockroaches."

Clerk: "Will you take it with you?"

Customer: "No, I'll have the cockroaches call and you can rub it on their little tummies!"

ERLANGER, N. C.

(By Mrs. R. H. Clayton)

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist church met with Mrs. J. H. Shytle Tuesday evening. Mrs. H. H. Golightly had charge of the program. Readings were given by Mrs. M. L. Hull, Mrs. Money, Mrs. W. Ross Yokely, Mrs. Sadie Gosnell and Mrs. H. H. Golightly. At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Shytle served ice cream and cake. Those present were: Mrs. Yoely, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Money, Mrs. Gosnell, Mrs. H. H. Golightly and Mrs. W. G. Golightly. Mrs. Church was added to the roll.

The Ladies' Aid Societies of the Erlanger and Ebenezer Methodist churches held a very delightful joint meeting at the parsonage with Rev. and Mrs. Raper as host and hostess. In the living room where the meeting was held pretty summer flowers were attractively arranged. The meeting was opened by singing "Blest Be The Tie." Scripture reading, 23 psalm, by Mrs. J. H. Minter; prayer by Mrs. J. T. Garrison, concluding with the Lord's prayer in union. The program included a humorous reading by Miss Euzelia Lopp, reading by Miss Erma Leonard, duet by Mrs. Raper and Miss Edith Lopp with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Raper; closing song, "Revive Us."

The guests were invited into the dining room, which was decorated with sweet peas, petunias and other flowers, where they were served ice cream, cakes and pickles. About thirty-two were present. Out-of-town guests included Mrs. Koonts, of Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Koonts was before her marriage Miss Afton Fritts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Fritts, of near Lexington. Mrs. Koonts is a member of the Ebenezer society. Mrs. J. T. Garrison of Lando, S. C., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Jenkins, and Miss Johnnie Humphrey, of near Mocksville, who is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Morse, were also present.

Mrs. W. R. Presson spent last week visiting in Charlotte, Parkton and at Wrightsville Beach.

Miss Johnnie Humphrey, of near Mocksville, is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Morse.

Miss Samuel Correll spent last week with friends and relatives near Mocksville.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Thacker and family spent a few days last week with Mr. Thacker's brother, Rufin Thacker, of Reidsville.

Mrs. Fannie Parks is visiting her son, Dave Parks, in Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Everhart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Everhart and Mrs. Mary Cannady, of Lexington, were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Everhart Sunday afternoon.

Misses Nellie Andrew, and Nellie Everhart and Frank Andrew spent last week visiting in Rockingham and Mount Gilead.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bryant spent a few days last week with their daughter, Mrs. Joe Whitaker, of Fries Va.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Lewis and little daughters, Geraldine and Barbara, visited relatives in Summerfield and Vernon Mill, Va., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wallace and little son, Joe of Pomona, Greensboro, were visitors in the village, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John F. Beck, of Spencer, and Mrs. Lynn Anderson, of Lexington, were guests of Mrs. Mela Myers at Myers Hotel Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shoaf, baby son, Cyrus Harold, and little Miss Frances Myers visited relatives in Darlington, S. C., a few days last week.

Mrs. M. P. Guffay, Miss Annie Guffay and little Miss Lillie Holleman spent the week-end with friends in Winston-Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fine, little daughter, Bernice, and Mrs. Fannie Vuncannon spent Sunday in Randolph county.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hayes and family spent Sunday in Randolph county.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Harris, of Moore's Hotel, went to Durham last week for a visit. Mr. Harris became ill and was taken to a hospital where he is now a patient following an operation for appendicitis.

RHODISS, N. C.

A Fine Textile Club Organized

Dear Aunt Becky:

I don't want to bother you with a letter every week, but we are having so many good things to happen, I just must tell you about some of them.

We organized a Textile Booster's Club, July 11th, for the purpose of getting together one night each week, to discuss everything that will lead to improved conditions, in or outside the mill. We are inter-

ested in having the work run good, the quality of our production perfect, and any and everything else that will promote a better understanding of our obligations to each other, and to our employers.

We had 36 present at our first meeting; they were Superintendent J. O. Edwards and his assistant, Mr. Clarkson Jones, the overseers and second hands. At our second meeting we had 28 new members to join us, and the interest is fine.

Each and everyone is determined to do everything possible, to make the very best goods in our line. With all pulling together we are sure to accomplish something worth while.

SLIM.

SELMA, ALA.**California Cotton Mills Co., Alabama Textile Mills Plant**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just finished reading the HOME SECTION, and even though there is still a loud yell for space and cut them short, "Little Willie" just can't help it—he's got to say something, even if he is called down.

The appearance of our mill and village is being improved all the time; the prizes offered to the householder who made the greatest improvement in premises, was awarded on Tuesday, of last week; First prize was awarded Mrs. Ona Walker; second prize, Miss Trannie Copeland; third prize went to Mrs. Lucey Shedd; prizes were also also awarded at the Sunset Textile Mills and the New Canebrake Cotton Mills at Uniontown, Ala.

All of these mills are owned by the California Cotton Mills Co., of Oakland, Cal. The improvements at all three of the mills were so great and interest so intense, that it was very difficult for the judges to decide who was who; however, we think that the judges did a good job and we have heard of no dissatisfaction; but yours truly had just about as soon be a baseball umpire, as to have this job wished on him.

The painting and installation of steel sash at the Alabama Textile Mills is nearing completion; this is a wonderful improvement and adds greatly to the attractiveness of this mill.

T. A. Nichols the overseer of carding, is visiting relatives in Mississippi, this week.

J. W. Corley, our general manager, is on business in the Carolinas at this time.

We enjoy all of the letters in the HOME SECTION, especially those of "Billy Joe," and "Blue Bird." But listen Aunt Becky; "Little Willie" is worried; he fears that some of these times, at a ball game, barbecue or something, that the mask will drop off of these masqueraders

and who, if any, will survive the shock?

Trusting that this letter will not be long enough to draw censure, and with every best wish for the Home Section and its Editor.

LITTLE WILLIE.

(Don't worry, "Little Willie." People like to be shocked. They congregate on our streets on purpose to see our flappers flap by in hoseless slippers and ne-hi skirts. Shocked? Yes—but delightfully so and with a secret admiration for the daring young things.—Becky Ann.)

RAMSEUR, N. C.**Columbia Mfg. Co.**

The mill stopped a week for the Fourth, and all had a fine vacation.

Mr. I. F. Craven and wife have gone to Los Angeles, Calif., to attend the International Sunday School Convention.

Mr. Holroyd Wilson was operated on for appendicitis at Memorial Hospital last week. We learn that he is getting along nicely and hope that he will soon be home again.

Miss Lessie Steele is spending this week in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jones and two daughters, of Leaksville, N. C., are spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Whitehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Campbell and little daughter, of Greensboro, spent the week with Mrs. W. I. Campbell.

Miss Mary Sykes delightfully entertained her many friends at a party Thursday night. After variegated games were played, refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served.

BLONDIE.

ATCO, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had a grand and glorious Fourth—A big barbecue dinner served in the park. We were only stopped for one day, but we had a big time.

The Methodist revival began last Sunday here with, Rev. Ward, doing the preaching and Mr. Grady Looney leading the singing.

Mr. Cantrell, resigned as second hand of the spinning room last week. He is running a grocery store in Fairview. We wish him great success in his new place of business.

Mr. Starnes is filling Mr. Cantrell's place. We hope he will soon move his family here.

Mr. Bowman and family have moved from Calhoun, Ga. Mr. Bowman is extra fixer in the weave room.

Oscar McCoy, is spooler room second hand now, filling the place made vacant by his father, who has moved to Cartersville.

ROSE.

WAXHAW, N. C.**Waxhaw Mill News.**

Miss Daisy Walkup left us last Tuesday after spending several months in Waxhaw; we were all sorry to see her leave for we feel like she has done great work while here; she has been preaching the gospel with all its fullness.

Mrs. Lola Pressley and children returned home Monday, after spending a week visiting her brother, Mr. Walter Rowell of Belmont.

Mr. Gill Snead left today for Goldsboro, where he is going to work for a while.

Mr. Lex Pressley has returned home after working several weeks in Monroe.

Mr. Carl Helms of Mineral Springs and Miss Bessie Newell of Waxhaw, took the people by surprise when they drove to Lancaster and were quietly married, Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Broome spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Will Broome.

Mrs. Zeffie Crenshaw and Miss Carrie Newall, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Joe Broome.

Mrs. Frank Kindley and children spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, of Bonds Grove.

Mrs. W. P. Mullis spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Minnie Bowden.

EULA MULLIS.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Rev. and Mrs. B. A. Culp and daughters, of Asheville, N. C., are visiting relatives and friends here. Rev. Culp is conducting a revival in Bessemer City. A number of Kings Mountain folks are attending. Rev. Culp was formerly pastor of Grace M. E. church here, but is now pastor of the First M. E. church at Asheville.

Those attending the Epworth League Institute at Misenheimer, N. C., this week from Grace church, are Howard Pless, Howard Parrish, Albert Brannon, Rachel Conner, Fay Mauney and Ferry Parrish.

Mr. Leonard Mullis of Statesville, N. C., spent a few days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner, last week.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner Sunday, were Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Gardner and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Conner and children of Bessemer City.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lyda, of the Mountain View Mill, and Mr. Plato Richie and family, superintendent of the Dixon and Trenton Mills at Gastonia, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney, Sunday. Mrs. Mauney has been right sick for the last two weeks.

A B. Y. P. U. training class is in progress at the First Baptist church this week. There is a goodly number attending.

Mrs. R. C. Gantt has returned from the hospital and is getting along nicely; her Sunday school class at Grace church is hoping she will soon be back with them as their teacher.

Messrs. T. C. Bennett, Baxter and Glenn Payseur and Floyd Payne, spent a few days at Wilmington, N. C., this week.

Mr. Roy Cox who has been sick for some time was carried to the Shelby hospital this week for treatment.

POLLY.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News.

Mr. B. T. Hendrix passed away July 15th, after a long spell of fever, and was carried to Bethel church cemetery, July 16th; the funeral was conducted by Rev. B. S. Broom, J. M. Neal, and F. S. Robinson. Mr. Hendrix had lots of friends here and surrounding communities; he leaves a wife and four children.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Adams, Miss Ruby Christmas and Mr. Edgar Twitty motored to Columbia, Saturday on a pleasure trip.

Miss Mildred Shaw of Charlotte, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. D. Twitty.

Mrs. Alice Ethridge and Miss Ada Faile, of Georgia, are visiting relatives here this week.

Misses Elcie and Elvin Cox gave a nice party Saturday night, July 14th, which was enjoyed by all present.

Miss Mae Love of Fort Mill, visited here last week-end, with friends.

A READER.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Kershaw Mill team defeated the Hermitage Mill team last Saturday in a fast game, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of the visitors. Errors on the part of the home team cost them the game. Threatt for the visitors and Baker for the home team both pitched good ball. The same teams will lock horns in Kershaw next Saturday.

Mr. Louie oude, our third baseman had the misfortune to get his nose broken last Wednesday, while practising but; this did not keep him from playing in the game Saturday.

Mrs. Mattie Roberson and son, John Richard, of Columbia, S. C., are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Burns. Mrs. Roberson has been a patient at the Columbia hospital for some weeks, and we are very glad to see her out again.

Mrs. J. P. Lankford and two small sons, Woodrow and Carl, have re-

turned home after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Lankford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carter, at McColl, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jones and son, Douglas, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Whaley and their two children, motored to Columbia, last Tuesday evening to see and hear the talking movies; everyone enjoyed it fine.

DICK.

LEXINGTON, S. C.

Martel Mills—Red Bank Mill.

Our mill is running full time, with plenty of help. We are grateful, for so many are curtailing.

Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Shealey, of Newberry, were visitors in Red Bank Sunday.

Mr. Albert Rowland and Mr. Homer Caswell were visiting relatives in Red Bank the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rush spent Sunday in Winnsboro, visiting Mrs. Rush's father, who has been sick; we are glad to hear he is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Wooten motored to Winsboro Sunday. I imagine he was trying out his new "Shovealong."

We had a real good supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Days, Saturday night, for the benefit of the church. We are also going to have a barbecue Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lown, the money will go to help the church activities.

Aunt Becky, you haven't visited us yet, so I reckon we'll have to get Mr. Shealey to buy a two-seated car and bring you, for I know he will fill the roadster himself.

TILLIE.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Fearful Examples of Evils of Child Labor In Southern Factories

Mrs. Fannie Thornton, age seventy-two, began working in the mill, of the D. E. Converse Co. at Glendale, Spartanburg county, when she was eleven years old. When she became twenty, she married and gave up her mill work for sixteen years. She then returned to the Glendale Mill and has been continuously employed since. She has a record of forty-five years of service as a weaver. She is still a regular employee of the mill, though past three score and ten, and is lively and alert and consistently puts in a full day's work.

She recalls how she first started to work in a cotton mill, nearly sixty years ago. She and some other children had been picking blackberries, which they carried to the mill company's store at Glendale

for sale. It happened that the late Dexter Edgar Converse, founder of the Glendale Mills and the three Clifton mills, was in the store and spoke to the children. He asked them if they wouldn't like to work in the mills. That started Mrs. Thornton in the textile work.

There is but one woman mill worker in Spartanburg county who outranks Mrs. Thornton in length of textile service, and she is Mrs. Ella Gossett, now sixty-three years old. She has been employed without a break in the mill for fifty-five years. At a recent convention of the Spartanburg County Textile Association Mrs. Gossett was presented with a handsome wrist watch in recognition of her long, faithful services as a textile employee in one plant.

YORK, S. C.

Two Mills Stop, One Running More.

Another one of our mills closed down this week for a period of perhaps several months, this being the Neely. Some months ago the Travora did likewise. Most of the employees have already sought employment elsewhere until these mills resume operation.

The service men of the Duke Power Company have been engaged for the past two weeks in installing transformers at the Travora, the building in which they were housed having been destroyed by fire.

The Neely Mill Sunday school has been progressing nicely under the direction of Miss Ida Mae Baker (a stenographer by trade, but also a lively Sunday school worker). The school enjoyed its quarterly social at the Community Hall on last Saturday afternoon. After the playing of various games, ice cream, lemonade, cake and sandwiches were served.

The Cannon Mill has added another day to its schedule. Instead of closing on Thursday they now close on Friday.

Cannon's Bath Club chalked up another victory Saturday by defeating the Pinkney team of Gastonia by a score of 9 to 3.

Misses Ada Curry and Lina McSwain spent a week at Wilmington, Wrightsville Beach, and other cities of Eastern N. C. They report that they greatly enjoyed their trip.

Mr. E. A. Horton, our master mechanic, has purchased a new four-door Chevrolet sedan. This scribe was invited to drive it and the invitation duly accepted. Believe me, I felt that the height of my ambition had been reached.

Mrs. Ben Farris and Miss Elsie Farris are spending several weeks with relatives in Belmont, N. C.

CHARLES L. CURRY.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Ralph, I never knew that man could want woman as I wanted Virgie,—as I still want her. I think perhaps my almost idolatrous love must have frightened her. Oh, for that first twelve hours after I knew she was gone, my heart, body and soul was on a rack of torture. It seemed to me that I suffered more than humanity could endure. All night I fought with demons of hell, hopeless in my anguish. I prayed for death,—the loss of memory,—of the power to think,—while my soul sent out wild incoherent cries, for its lost mate.

"But the Comforter came to me,—God's Holy spirit, and whispered: 'Stand still and see the glory of the Lord!' It was revealed to me that 'all things work together for good to them that love God, and are called according to His purpose.' I truly believed then, and still believe that the trial was meant for my good. I am confident that in His own good time, God will restore my darling to me. Yes,—when my carnal nature is entirely subject to the spiritual.

"Here in the blessed mountains the balm of love and understanding has been poured into my longing heart; faith in God's wisdom and goodness seems doubly sure. Firmly anchored in my soul is the assurance that 'whatever is, is best.' And Ralph, I don't think it would surprise me at all, to see Virgie walk right in at that door."

"God bless you," said Ralph with deep emotion. "You deserve her, and I pray that she will come! I had a hard fight to give her up and never let her know how I longed for her; but I, too, learned a lesson; and I thank God for salvation which gives a man grace and strength through Christ to do all things."

After a moment of silence John turned to his little writing table and Ralph went back to his reading.

Four miles away, in "Montreat," a secluded summer resort for invalids, a mysterious old woman sat in a large rocker with pillows piled around her, listening in rapt attention to a young girl who sat at her feet and read God's Holy Word in the sweetest voice ever heard.

"Child," she whispered, eagerly laying a thin, blue-veined hand caressingly upon the golden head, read that again—about who-so-ever."

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life," came the sweet voice. "And I know it's true, because he saved me."

"And what is that about letting your light shine?"

"Let your light so shine that others seeing your good works, may glorify your father, which is in heaven."

"And that's what you have done, little girl, and because of you, I can believe in your God, and accept Jesus

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

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Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee

UNCLE JOE, FARMER

Uncle Joe gave up his crop last week and moved back to the cotton mill. He couldn't stand it any longer. He objected to the hot sun and the crab grass and his landlord. He got part of his cotton thinned out, and some of it could be seen from the road where the weeds were not too high. He did not plant any March corn; his car was broke and he couldn't go to town to buy any seed corn, and when he got his car fixed so's he could go to town to buy some seed corn, he had only enough money to buy gasoline with, and there he was.

Uncle Joe is powerfully down on landlords. He says Mr. Smith agreed to furnish him 75 dollars in cash per month, but after Uncle Joe got moved he decided that he wanted it all at once and not per month, and said he didn't need no landlord to keep his money. Mr. Smith held fast to his trade, but Uncle Joe said that he could not run his old Buick and feed his family on that amount as he lived so far from town. His Buick has a 127-inch wheel base, and you know that's a pretty good wheel base for a country car.

Everything went pretty well with all parties concerned until the weather turned hot. Uncle Joe planned to work a 4-mule farm when he traded, but his boy, Bill ran off with a flying jenny show in March, and Joe, Jr., got a job at a garage, and his other children were not weaned until about April 15, so Uncle Joe dropped down to a 1-mule farm, but as he couldn't hire anybody to plow for him, nothing much was done in the way of pitching a crop.

Mr. Smith, the landlord, tried to get Uncle Joe to have his terraces run up, but Uncle Joe politely informed Mr. Smith that he was a farmer and not a terracer, and as he didn't work the terraces, he didn't think it was his place to throw them up. Uncle Joe's desire to farm grew weaker and weaker as summer time approached. But the camel that broke the straw's back was Ketchum & Skinnem sent down about May the first and took Uncle's Buick, wheel-base and all, and left him with no way to ride. Uncle Joe says that there is no honor among automobile sellers. He had missed only 4 payments and they hogged his car because he was a poor man.

I wish it had been possible for Uncle Joe to have stayed on with Mr. Jones. I was anxious for him to finish one crop in his life. He went as far as July the Fourth once with a crop, but he gave it up then and moved. The landlord refused to buy him a cow, and Uncle Joe said that he wouldn't live with a man that wouldn't buy him what he wanted. Uncle Joe considers himself the best farmer in the state. You ought to hear him discuss his farming successes with folks who don't know him. You'd think he was the champion cotton and corn grower of the South instead of the champion liar of the United States.

as my personal Savior, if he will accept a poor sinner like me. But oh, how ungrateful, to give Him the poor, useless last days of my life!"

"Oh, but you will live—" began Virgie, for it was she. "You must not die!—You have never known how to live—no one knows what real life it, without salvation. Oh you must try to live."

Madam Osborne smiled wistfully, but shook her head.

"I have only a short time to live, but you will find that I have not been ungrateful for your love and devotion. Oh, little girl, when you helped me across the street that day in Cosmo's and accompanied me to the hotel, I had no friend in all the world. Of course, if I had let people know I was wealthy, they would have fawned on me and purred like cats, with their claws hidden in velvet, but ready to snatch my gold.

"For some time, knowing that soon I must die, I sought diligently for a human being that had love and sympathy for strangers. I went to churches; the ministers preached wonderful sermons, but not one came to me and gave me a welcome to God's house.

"Church members looked at me curiously and 'passed by on the other side.' They didn't know that the plainly dressed woman wanted to leave them a legacy to do good with, to sort of atone for a wasted life.

"I called on people—went from house to house—asking for water,—and a few moment's rest; but no one thought to ask if I was hungry and one one asked if it was well with my soul. Do you wonder that I grew bitter? I had gotten all my property reduced to cash and fully intended to set fire to all except enough to bury me decently."

"Oh, but that would have been criminal!" whispered Virginia. "You couldn't,—you wouldn't have done that?"

"But I would if I had not met you. I loved you, and knew you loved me, on the spot; but when you readily consented to my proposition to come away with me, as my companion, I was a little suspicious of you,—until you finally confided in me. I know you have never believed in my assertions that I am very wealthy. But you'll see, dear heart, you'll see, before long," and the voice trailed off in a sleepy whisper, the tired eyes closed and the sick woman slept, a peaceful smile hovering about her lips.

"Poor thing!" murmured Virgie, "Poor thing! She can't have much left, the way we've been living—even if she has been wealthy. In spite of my objections she has paid me one hundred per month, when she's been worth far more than that to me, as friend and teacher. And oh, John, John! here I am, less than five miles from you! And though my heart yearns for you, I must not let you know. If God wills that you find me without help on my part,—oh then—"

"How's our patient?" asked a soft voice, and Doctor Lake came in and quietly sat down by the sleeper's bed, placing a light finger on the thin wrist:

"Her soul is at peace with God," said Virginia, "and she's ready to obey the call home." The handsome physi-

cian looked into the girl's innocent blue eyes; her spiritual beauty, flooded his soul with awe and a half-frightened, wholly mad desire for her, took possession of him.

"And what will you do? Where will you go—when she is gone?"

"Don't let that worry you.—God will take care of me," smiled Virginia.

"Well, I'm not God, but I'd like to take care of you, all right!" he said, bending toward Virginia, with an unmistakable leer on his face and evil in his eye, smiling a bit uncomfortably as he saw the pained, incredulous surprise that swept the girl's countenance, followed by grief and horror and shame that left her dumb, though her eyes never wavered.

"Don't look at me like that!" the doctor pleaded, reaching for her hand; but she evaded his grasp and stood up, pale, silent and sorrowful. The doctor's breath was foul with whiskey, but he was not drunk. He, too, rose, now more eager than ever, as he realized all at once that here was a prize that would not be so lightly won,—and that in pursuit he would find new thrills. He continued passionately:

"Oh, you don't know me! Why girl,—I'd treat you like the queen that you are. You would never have an unhappy moment; every wish should be gratified even before expressed,—and I'd be willing to drop every other woman for your sake. Damn it, I'm crazy about you! You are the most tantalizingly beautiful creature I have ever seen. Come! Be human! I can't stand this any longer! Give me a kiss!"

"Stop!" The word shot from Virginia's lips like a bullet, as the man started toward her. "Don't—you dare lay the weight of your finger on me! The God whom I serve will protect me." He stood abashed, and after a long tense moment Virgie continued sorrowfully:

"Oh Doctor Lake, for shame! You, who have wealth, position, power and influence, to insult a poor unprotected, motherless cotton mill girl! How could you, oh, how could you? And I thought you were a gentleman!" There were tears in her eyes and voice. As the man would have spoken she silenced him:

"Stop! You shall hear me out. What would you expect your sweet wife to do or say if some evil hearted man should approach her with your own vile propositions? If she listened and yielded, you'd quit her, I suppose. And yet, what are you, by your own confession? I have seen your lovely little girl—the apple of your eye. Suppose she inherits your evil nature, and becomes a woman of loose morals? Could you, her father, condemn her?"

"Oh, hush!" groaned the doctor, reaching for his hat. "Please say no more!" his voice hoarse with pain.

"But it seems to me there's quite a bit to say yet, Dr. Lake," she said very gently and sadly; "and I insist that you listen. Tell me this: Have I in my ignorance of the ways of the world, done or said anything to cause you

PAW CREEK, N. C.

Kendall Mills, Thrift Plant

Caesar and Walter Kiser, sons of C. C. Kiser of the Thrift Spinning Department, realized the hope that is in every boy's heart when they returned last Sunday from a sight-seeing trip to Washington, D. C.

The two boys left Charlotte Tuesday evening on an excursion train and were fortunate in running on to four young friends at Kannapolis, who were bent on the same mission as they were. So the six boys stayed together throughout the trip and it is said they hardly went to bed so eager were they to see all the sights. They report the "time of their life" which undoubtedly it was.

Thrift, defeated Mollohon (from Newberry, S. C.) and thereby won the Kendall Mills championship for 1928 on Saturday, July 14th, at Paw Creek by the score of 9 to 6. The game was a good one with Mollohon holding the edge until the seventh inning, when a barrage of hits, bunts and errors netted the Thrift team 9 runs. Mollohon fought hard and scored three runs in the ninth inning but the damage had already been done.

The Thrift village is to have a fine park and playground for the children if present plans materialize. Overseer Lee Broom is cleaning up the vacant space at the lower end of the village behind the houses on the Mt. Holly road and swings, see-saws and benches will be placed there among the pines. It will make a very attractive park as the contour of the land is ideal for this purpose.

We want you to know that we have at Thrift, a real live, wide-awake Boy Scout Troop. We have about twenty members at present, who are earnestly at work, studying hard to pass the test on examinations, so that they may advance higher in Boy Scout work. We are real anxious that every boy at Thrift, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, will become a member of this organization. Many of our boys have expressed their desire to join the troop but have been unable so far, to get their parents consent. We feel sure that this is a great mistake on the part of the parents. If we parents would familiarize ourselves with Boy Scout work and the great principle that this organization stands for, we would urge our boys to become members.

LANDIS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill's stood the week of the Fourth, and Independence Day was celebrated in various ways. There is usually quite a bit of excitement attending these celebrations, especially at night when fireworks are set off.

The Corriher Mill Co., has built a sleeping porch for Miss Mary Davidson who has been sick for about six months. She and all the members of the family truly appreciate the kindness of the company in providing a place where she can have plenty of fresh air.

Misses Edna and Ruby Osborne spent last week-end with relatives near Concord.

Miss Annie Brown of Davidson, visited Miss Ruby Bass last week.

Mr. Bascom Brown, who has been in the Sanatorium fourteen months, has returned home, feeling fine.

Mr. W. L. Davidson, Mr. Stewart Boat, Mr.

Derbe Parker, and Miss Estelle Davidson, visited Mrs. W. L. Collins last Thursday; She lives three miles above Mooresville, where plenty of blackberries grow, and the visitors made good use of the time by "picking" a lot of them.

Mr. John Osborn and children, Edna, Ruby, Mandine and Bence Farrall, also Mrs. J. C. Osborn and daughter, Rene, went fishing last week, but had poor luck.

Miss Bessie Osborn is at home after an operation for appendicitis, and able to be up and about.

Visitors to Miss Mary Davidson last week, were, Mrs. W. L. Collins, also, Miss Idell Cook and Mr. Carl Radford, of Mooresville.

"We are all living high

On blackberry pie."

We eat all we can, and then "can" all we can't.

TINY.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Mollohon Overseers Pay Visit to Other Kendall Mills.

The Mollohon overseers, six in number, with pad and pencil, tachometers, gauges and other accoutrements necessary to their inspection work paid the other mills of the Kendall group a visit during the week of the 14th.

They arrived at the Thrift plant, Paw Creek, N. C., early Tuesday morning and after a few words of welcome from the Thrift crowd, immediately began an assault on the mill.

After about six hours of intensive work they left for Camden, S. C., where the assault was renewed on the Wateree plant. After Wateree they turned their guns on Col. Hightower's Addison Division in Edgefield, S. C. Then, back to Newberry where Oakland bore the brunt of their attack.

In the party were Messrs. Crocker, carder; Morton, spinner; Burgess, weaver; Cooksey, cloth; Mitchell, master mechanic and Jones, yard.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Beaver Mills (Lols Mill)

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have just closed our revival here at Second Baptist Church and were in need of a rest when a notice was posted "The mill will be closed down from June 29th to July 9th."

We are all back at work and our work is running good here, now.

Mr. T. W. Haddle, Jr., is our superintendent. He is a good man and helped us a lot during the revival. He has been here about twelve months and is loved by all who know him.

A union revival of Methodists and Baptists started today, here.

Mr. W. A. Burns, overseer, spinning; Mr. J. J. Roberts, overseer weaving; Mr. L. A. White, overseer cloth room; Mr. Roy Keown, master mechanic; Mr. Hagin, general manager store; Mr. Carroll, book-keeper and paymaster; Mr. S. M. Hillhouse, is our new card grinder.

C. J. L.

He took it for granted that he would beat the train cross the crossing. They sang—"Till We Meet Again" at his funeral the following day.—McGee.

to act as you have? If so, please tell me, so that in future I may be on my guard."

No, no, child! You have not. Your marvelous, unusual beauty drove me wild. If I had not taken a 'bracer,' I'd never have had courage to so approach you. Forgive me, if you can, and henceforth you'll have no cause for complaint. Oh, believe me! I feel meaner than a dog! I'd give my right arm to recall the past few minutes. When you pray remember me!" he said humbly, and with head bowed, he went out into the night.

"Oh, you blessed child! I heard every word! What a victory!" whispered the sick woman, as Virgie bent over her, amazed with crimson cheeks, as the invalid's bright eyes were turned upon her.

CHAPTER XXIX

"You naughty fraud!" exclaimed Virginia, shaking a finger at her friend in mock severity, "I thought you were off on a journey to dreamland."

"I was at first. Oh, I feel so much better, and just tingle all over with joy. What time is it?"

"Eight o'clock,—your sleepy time,—and here you are wide awake," replied Virginia caressingly,—while she studied the eager face, and bright eyes of her friend. "Shall I give you a dose of your nervine?"

"No. Sit down and talk to me. Tell me again the story of your life. And how is it, that your faith in God is so great? Why don't you fade away and die with grief and disappointment, as heroines do in story books? And how did you keep your womanly poise and dignity just now, and shame the very devil?"

"Dear heart!" smiled Virginia, "what a little curiosity box you are. Now, you know all I can tell you of my life—up to today. As to my faith in God, why, that has become as much a part of me, as the air I breathe. At first, when I said: 'Lord, I'm going to be what you want me to be, and do what you want me to do, even though the way looks dark, and I can't see a step before me—my faith was weak, and I was afraid.'"

"But an insistent voice whispered, 'try me and see!' I made the venture and faith grows stronger and the way brighter day by day."

"If I should say with my lips, 'thy will be done,' then, instead of submitting gracefully and cheerfully, mope around clothed in a mantle of sorrow and looking like a martyr, would I not be a liar and a hypocrite? Shall I profess to know the joy of salvation—then by my actions declare the reverse? No! Whatever God wills is best, and He shall find me not only submissive, but cheerfully obedient.

"I don't understand," continued Virgie softly, but somehow, the sacrifice I made, believing in my heart that it was best for my beloved, has brought me more of joy than sorrow. More and more I realize that God does watch over and guide and keep His children.

(Continued Next Week)